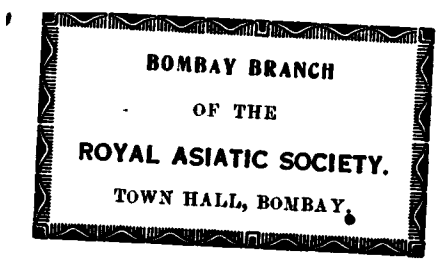
Administration Report

Rajpipla State.

1914-15 to 1918-19

00134947



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of the

134947

RAJPIPLA STATE

for the year

1914-15.

00134947

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to the Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1914-15.
Forwarding letter No. dated the September 1915.

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No. of 1915-16.

Rajpipla State,

Nandod, 4th October 1915.

From,

THE DEWAN,

IN CHARGE RAJPIPLA STATE,

NANDOD;

To

C. W. M. HUDSON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

POLITICAL AGENT, REWAKANTHA,

GODHRA.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1914-15, together with 25 spare copies in a separate cover.

2. The requisite details for incorporation in the General Administration Report of the Agency were duly furnished in the Summary forwarded under my No. 1579 dated 1st June 1915.

3. After this report was in print, the sudden and melancholy death of His Highness the late lamented Raja Sahib, Sir Chhatrasinhji, K. C. I. E., took place in Poona, and it is my mournful duty to refer to it on this occasion. He was an enlightened prince with progressive ideas always desirous of governing his territory in the best interests of his people and with the sole desire of cultivating friendly relations with the Paramount Power, and all his other neighbours. In his private capacity, too, his modesty and extreme courtesy made him many friends wherever he went, and his loss is, therefore, greatly deplored not only by his subjects in this State, but also by many and numerous friends outside.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. H. DASTUR.

In-charge Dewan, Rajpipla State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
of the
RAJPIPLA STATE
for the year
1914-15.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Year to which the figures in the report refer.

1 The State year expired on the 30th June last. Some of the figures in this report are given as usual for the year ending 31st March and some for that ending 30th June. This anomaly ought to be corrected and will soon deserve attention.

Area and population.

2 The area of the State is 1517½ square miles, and its population, according to the General Census of 1911, 1,61,606.

Average gross revenue.

3. The average annual gross revenue of the State, based on the actual collections during the past five years, ending the 31st March 1915, was Rs 12,85,794 as shown below :-

Year	Actual collections.
1910-11	Rs 10,50,841
1911-12	Rs 13,38,039
1912-13	Rs 12,10,643
1913-14	Rs 14,88,285
1914-15	Rs 13,41,165
Total	Rs 64,28,973
Average	Rs 12,85,794

Ghasdana payment to the Baroda Durbar.

4. An annual payment of Rs 50,000-12-3 (British) is made by the State to the Baroda Durbar through the agency of the British Government. It is known by the name of " Ghasdana " and represents, as the term implies, provision for the supply of " Grass and Grain " for a troop of horse.

5. Another payment of Rs 10,270 (British) known as the " Rundh Mahal compensation allowance " is made annually also to the Baroda Durbar. It is paid in connection with an exchange of territory which took place many years ago between the Baroda and Rajpipla States.

Rundh Mahal compensation allowance.

6. No tribute is payable to the British Government

No tribute payable to British Government.

7. The State receives the following payments.

Payments received by the State.

From the British Government.

1 An annual cash allowance of Rs 12,286.

2 An opium compensation allowance of Rs 500 per annum, in addition to the total remission of duty on all opium imported for sale within the State.

From the Baroda Durbar.

3 A cash allowance of Rs 1,307-6-6 per annum.

8. Rajpipla is a first class State. Its ruler has a salute of 11 guns. The system of primogeniture is followed and there is a sanad authorising adoption.

Class of State and Salute.

9. The particulars required to be furnished in regard to the ruler of the State, are as follow :-

Name, title, &c. of the ruler of the State.

(*a*) Name of the Ruling Chief and title :-
His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K. C. I. E.

(*b*) Residence - Nandod, Rajpipla State.

(*c*) Caste - Gohel Rajput.

(*d*) Age - 53 years.

(*e*) Date of ascending the *Gadi* with full ruling powers-20th May 1897.

10. His Highness has four sons, of whom Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji, the Heir-apparent, is now 25 years of age. He was educated at the RajKumar College, Rajkote, and holds the final diploma and medal, as having won the first place at the final Diploma examination of that Institution. After completing his course at this College, he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun where also his career was most successful. At present he is learning administrative work under local officials. The other Kumars are :-

Heirs.

(*a*) Kumar Shri Champaksinhji, aged 15 years.

(*b*) Kumar Shri Kishorsinhji, aged 12 years.

(*c*) Kumar Shri Natvarsinhji, aged 3 years,

of whom the two former are attending the Rajkumar College at Rajkote and are reported to have made satisfactory progress.

Official visit to the State by the Political Agent.

11. C. W. M. Hudson, Esquire, I. C. S., Political Agent, Rewakantha, visited the State in March 1915 (from 6th March to 10th March), and visited the Schools, Jail, Hospital and other public institutions, during his stay here.

Chief political event of the year.

12. The chief event of the year was the declaration by the British Government and allies of war against Germany, Austria, and Turkey. Though a great and terrible calamity, this war has knit close the bonds of unity between the different parts of the Empire; and has evoked such a spontaneous and genuine feeling of loyalty from the rulers and people of India as has surpassed all expectations. This is bound in future to be productive of immense and solid advantages to this country; and make the task of governing it easier for the rulers.

Domestic occurrences.

13. During the year under report, Vakhatkuvarbasaheb and Gulabkuvarbasaheb, the two step mothers of His Highness died; and Maharajkumar Vijaysinhji also lost a young daughter and a son.

Changes in the high officers of the State.

14. Sardar Phiroz Hosang Dastur, Retired Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, was appointed, during the year under report, as permanent Dewan of the State, and took charge of his office on the 17th July 1914. The Ag. Sir-Nyayadhish, Mr. Pradhan, first took leave and subsequently resigned his appointment, and Mr. K. N. Marphatia. B. A. L L. B. was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Bhagvandas H. Dalal, the State Forest Officer and Executive Engineer, reverted to his appointment in the British service, and, in his place, Mr. N. D. Satarawalla, retired Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, was appointed Forest Officer, and Mr. Maganlal Dhaneshwar Dhruva, L. C. E., as Executive Engineer. Mr. Nandram Rajaram Dave, Police Superintendent, retired on pension, and Mr. R. S. Nagavkar, at one time Police Inspector of Bangalore, has succeeded him in this office.

External relations with neighbouring British Districts and State.

15. The relations of the State with the neighbouring British Districts as well as with other Native States have continued to be satisfactory. There was complete and cordial reciprocity in regard to extradition and other matters. The system of direct service of summonses on witnesses in criminal matters between this State and Baroda and other Native States, has worked smoothly.

Feudatories of the State– the Vasawas of Sagbara and Vadi–their status.

16. The two feudatories of this State are the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi. Both these estates are integral parts of the State, and subject to the same laws as are in force within the limits of the State proper. Both Vasavas have full civil jurisdiction, and have also Police powers; being responsible to the Durbar for the maintenance of peace and order

within the limits of their respective estates. In criminal matters, the Vasava of Sagbara has the powers of a District Magistrate which, looking to his education and want of experience in deciding criminal cases, should be withheld from him.

Revenue and expenditure of Sagbara during the year.

17. The total income of the Sagbara Estate from all sources was Rs 39,168 during the year as against Rs 38,880 during the year preceding; and his total expenditure amounted to Rs 39,554 as against Rs 44,047. This decrease is due to the absence of marriage expenses, which the Vasava had to incur last year.

Revenue and expenditure of Vadi.

18. The total income of the Vasava of Vadi during the year under report amounted to Rs 8,977 as against Rs 11,435 of the year preceding and his expenditure was Rs 10,357, as against Rs 11,453. The falling off in revenue is chiefly due to decrease in forest receipts.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Divisions of the State into Rasti and Rani. System of land revenue in force in these divisions.

19. For purposes of land revenue, the State is divided into two main divisions known as the *Rasti* and the *Rani*. The former comprises the flat and fertile plain in the West and the North of the State and the latter, the more or less, hilly tract in the East and the South. The *Rasti*, or settled tract, now includes the greater portion of the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas, the whole of the Jhagadia Taluka, more than half of the Valia Taluka and a part of the Gardeshvar Taluka. This tract has been brought under a survey settlement, analogous in all essential particulars, to the settlements in force in the neighbouring British Districts of Gujarat. The Rani, or forest tract, includes the remaining portions of the Talukas abovenamed and the whole of the Dediapada Taluka as well as the entire estates of Sagbara and Vadi. The system of land-revenue in force in this Rani tract is the Halbandi or plough-tax system, according to which land revenue is assessed according to the number of ploughs and bullocks actually employed in agriculture. This system is attended with many disadvantages, and as the Bhils who are mostly affected by it, are now adopting more settled modes of life and agriculture, it is our intention to replace it by a regular survey settlement.

Conversion of Rani into Rasti.

20. During the year under report 19 Rani villages were brought under the survey settlement and converted from Rani to Rasti.

Settlement in a Dumala village.

21. At the request of its Inamdar, Varachha, a village in the Bhalod Taluka, was also brought under survey settlement during this year.

22. Revision survey settlement was introduced in 48 villages of the Gardeshwar Taluka, 12 of which were Dumala and the rest Durbari. The rates announced being equitable were received with satisfaction by all concerned. Revised settlements have now been completed in all the talukas of this State.

Revision survey settlement work done during the year.

23. The boundaries of 29 villages of the Gardeshvar and Dediapada talukas which are conterminous with those of Baroda were verified, conjointly by officers of both the Durbars.

Verification of boundaries between Baroda and this State.

24. The following table gives details in regard to the extension of cultivation in the State Rasti villages during the year under report and the year preceding it :-

Extension of cultivation.

Year.	Lands relinquished.		New lands taken up		Nett improvement, i.e. excess of the area taken up for cultivation over the area relinquished.	
	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs
1913-14	488	1,242	8,508	11,129	8,120	9,887
1914-15	655	2,046	4,361	7,600	3,706	5,554

25. The total land-revenue demand for the year ending 30th June 1915 was Rs 7,66,383 as against Rs 7,51.623 for the year preceding. The following table gives for the year of report (ending the 30th June 1915) details of the land-revenue demand and collections made, the remissions granted and the balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year.

Land-revenue demand, collections and outstandings.

Item.	Demand on account of the State year ending the 30th June 1915.	Collections.	Remissions.	Uncollected balance at the end of June 1915.
Land revenue	7,66,383	7,18,469	6,126	41,788

26. The amount of tagavi given during the year of report was Rs. 26,975 as against Rs. 30,065 in 1913-14. To all poorer cultivators who ask for it, it is given free of interest.

Tagavi.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(i) *Legislation.*

Laws in force in the State.

27. Appendix II gives a list of all the laws in force in the State. During the year under report six measures were passed. The first of these prohibited the publication of unauthorised news relating to British Military and Naval forces, and second empowered revenue officers to conduct sales of immovable property ordered by the civil courts. The remaining four related to modifications in the existing laws of Hajri, Inspection of boilers, Recovery of grazing fees, and the Retail purchase of cotton.

(ii) *Military forces- the Fouj Department.*

The Fouj or Military Department.

28. Under the Fouj or Military Department are maintained the following three corps.

1	The Paltan	101	men.
2	Bodyguards	20	men.
3	Bindressi Sowars	27	men.
	Total	148	men.

Besides serving on ceremonial occasions these men also perform certain police duties of furnishing guards for the Huzur Treasury, the Jail, Palace, etc.

Weapons with which they are armed.

29. The infantry men are armed with B. L. Muskets and bayonets and the cavalry with B. L. Carbines, swords and lances.

Other branches of the Fouj Department.

30. Besides the three corps referred to above, and the State Band, the Fouj Department had upto very recently also charge of the Veterinary Department, the Stables, and several other minor Departments. The Expenditure shown under the head " Military " in Appendix XXII, therefore includes expenses on account of all these branches; which in future will be shown separately.

(iii) *Police.*

Strength of the ordinary District Police force.

31. The total strength of the police during the year remained almost the same as in the last year, and the following table gives information about their number and designation.

1 Superintendent.

1 Inspector.

6 Sub - Inspectors.

6 Jamadars.

9	Havaldars.	
25	Naiks.	
163	Constables.	
16	Mounted Police.	
	Daffedar	1
	Sowars	15
227	Total.	

The above figures relate to the Police of Rajpipla proper. The feudatory estates also employ in addition 29 men. The whole force of the State was 256 as against 257 in the year preceding.

Abkari Police.

32. Besides the above, a separate establishment consisting of one head constable and 7 constables under the Distillery Inspector and of 12 constables under each of the 6 Abkari and Opium Inspectors was during the year under report maintained for the performance of Abkari Police duties.

Cost of the Police.

33. The following table gives the number and cost of the State Police mentioned above.

Forces.	Number of men			Cost	
	Foot	Mounted	Total.	1913–14	1914–15
				Rs	Rs
1 The ordinary District Police Force.	211	16	227	38,772	36,317
3 Abkari Police.	20	0	20	1,678	1,813
Total	231	16	247	40,450	38,130

The decrease in the cost shown above was due to acting appointments having been made during the interval pending the selection of permanent incumbents for the posts of Police Superintendent and Police Sub-Inspector.

Cost of Sagbara and Vadi Police.

34. The cost of the Sagbara and Vadi Police not included in the above table was Rs 1,798 and 516 respectively.

The Village Police.

35. The Village Police consists of Police Patels, Vartanias, Vasawas and and Rakhas. They are generally hereditary officers and receive their remunerations mostly in rent-free lands. The total strength of this force was 1,424 as shown below :-

No.	Description.	Remuneration.
204	Police Patels	6,597
427	Police Vasawas	7,794
744	Vartanias	17,826
49	Rakhas	1,273
1,424		33,490

The Police Vasawas do the work of Police Patels in Rani Villages, and assist the Police patels in the performance of their duties in Rasti. The Vartanias are Village watchmen and the Rakhas are special watchmen, engaged temporarily in some places, to look after the standing crops in fields.

Ratio of Police to population and area.

36. The following table gives information with regard to the ratio of police to population and area.

Number of men.	*Ratio* to *population* (1,61,606) according to general census of 1911	*Ratio* to *Area* (1517½ square miles,)
I. Regular District Police Force (256 men.)	1·58 men per 1000 of the population.	16·8 men per 100 square miles.
II. Regular District Police with the addition of the Abkari and village Police 256 + 20 + 1424=1700 men.	10·5 per -Do-	1120·3 per -Do-

Weapons of the District police force.

37. Members of the ordinary District foot police are armed with muzzle-loading muskets, or carbines and bayonets, and the sowars with swords and cavalry pattern carbines.

No. of cognizable crimes.

38. Appendix V gives details in regard to the work of the Police so far as detection of crime and bringing of offenders to justice is concerned. It will be seen therefrom that 295 cognizable cases were reported to the Police during the year as against 270 during the year preceding. Out of these, 16 were struck off as " No crime " leaving 273 " true cases ", against 249 of the year preceding.

Detection of crime.

39. The number of persons arrested in these cases, was 321 and of these 310 were sent up for trial, with the result that 126 were convicted, 155 acquitted or discharged and 29 remained pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial was therefore 40.65 as against 53.85, during the year preceding. This low percentage of convictions was due to the absence of effective supervision of the work of the subordinate police, which the new Police Superintendent promises to supply now.

Serious crime.

40. There were in the year 8 cases of " Serious crime " as against 11 of the year preceding as detailed below:-

	1913-14	1914-15
1 Murder		

2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder	2	5
3	Robbery and dacoity	4	2
		11	8

All these offences were duly accounted for.

Stolen property.

41. The value of property stolen was 12,892 for the year of report as against 6,145 for the year preceding. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was, however, 63.48, for the year of report, as against 23.01 for the year preceding, which may be regarded as a redeeming feature in the work of the Police.

iv *Criminal Justice.*

Constitution and Jurisdiction of criminal courts.

42. The Sir-Nyayadhish is invested with the powers of a District Magistrate and of an Assistant Sessions Judge, sentences passed by him in excess of three years' imprisonment being subject to confirmation by the Huzur. Serious cases beyond his cognizance are sent up to the Huzur Court, which either disposes of them itself, or gives special authority to the Sir-Nyayadhish to try them. There are three first class magistrates in the State, one having been created recently to relieve the Nandod Town Magistrate of some of his work. The Thandars of Bhalod and Valia and the Mahalkari at Gardeshver have second class powers, while the Mahalkari of Dediapada exercises the powers of a third class magistrate. The Vasawa of Sagbara being invested with the powers of a District Magistrate disposes of all magisterial work of his own taluka.

Criminal appeals.

43. The decisions of all the subordinate magistrates are appealable to the Sir-Nyayadhish whilst those of the Sir-Nyayadhish, whether appellate or original, are all appealable to the Huzur Court.

Offences dealt with by Magistrates.

44. The total number of offences cognizable as well as non-cognizable, reported to the magistrates was 917 during the year of report as against 968 in the year preceding and these added to the balance of undisposed of cases of the last year made up a total of 996; out of these, 916 cases were disposed of; leaving a balance of 80 at the end of the year.

No. of accused persons dealt with by magistrates.

45. The total number of accused persons dealt with by the magistrates was, during the year under report, 1,556.

The following table gives the result for the two years.

	1913-14	1914-15
Discharged without being put upon trial.	464	303

Acquitted after trial.	858	899
Convicted.	299	215
Transferred, etc.	1	0
Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.	88	138
	1,710	1,556

Low percentage of convictions explained.

46. The figures dealt with in the above two paragraphs relate to cognizable as well as to non-cognizable crime, but, by far, a large majority of these, were petty offences which were either compounded, withdrawn, or dismissed for want of attendance and only a small proportion of these viz. 273 involving 310 persons related to cognizable crime.

Appellate criminal work during the year.

47. There were 26 appeals filed in the court of the Sir-Nyayadhish, and 11 in the Huzur Court. In the 26 appeals before the Sir-Nyayadhish, the lower court's decision was confirmed in 9 cases involving 11 persons; modified in 8 cases involving 8 persons; and reversed in 7 cases involving 22 persons. The number of appeals which remained pending at the close of the year was 2. 11 appeals were filed against the decision of the Sir-Nyayadhish, in 4 of which involving 5 persons the original order was confirmed, in 4 involving 4 persons the sentences were modified, in 1 case involving 2 persons his proceedings were quashed, and in 1 case involving 2 persons which was an appeal against an order of acquittal the original order was reversed and the accused convicted. One appeal involving two persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

(v) *Civil Justice.*

Courts of ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

48. Excepting the two feudatory estates, there is only one court of original civil jurisdiction in the State, viz. the Court of the Sir-Nyayadhish, which is held in Nandod, during ten months of the year. During the remaining two months, May and January, it is held at Bhalod, mostly for the convenience of the people residing in the Bhalod, Jhaghadia, and Valia Talukas. People have the option of taking their plaints to Nandod or Bhalod, a special Clerk of the Court empowered to receive plaints, having been stationed at the latter place for this purpose. The Sir-Nyayadhish also exercises the powers of a Court of Small causes in money suits not exceeding Rs 100 in value.

Courts of the Feudatory Vasawas.

49. The Vasawas of Sagbara and Vadi have civil powers which they exercise very seldom, and which it is most desirable they should not exercise.

Mamlatdars' courts for possessory suits.

50. There are six Mamlatdars' Courts, one for each Taluka, for the summary disposal of possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

51. The only appeal court in civil cases is the Huzur Court. It hears all applications for revision, as well as regular appeals against the decisions of the Sir-Nyayadhish.

Appellate and revisional civil jurisdiction.

52. A reference to appendix X will show that the number of suits filed during the year and those that remained undisposed of were 951 and 728 respectively as against 793 and 581 of the year preceding. This left a total of 1,540 cases against 1,521 of the year 1913-14, and out of these, 1,023 were disposed of leaving a balance of only 517 cases.

Original civil suits filed and disposed of in the Sir-Nyayadhish's Court.

53. Out of these 1,023 cases, 227 were decided *exparte*, 408 were either admitted or compromised, 187 were struck off the file and the balance 201 were otherwise disposed of.

Details as to the manner of disposal of the cases decided.

54. The following table shows the nature and value of the 951 suits filed during the year.

Nature and value of suits filed during the year.

(*a*)	Description			
(1)	In connection with money transactions			748
(2)	Relating to landed property			195
(3)	Affecting other rights			8
				951
(*b*)	Value.			
(1)	Under	Rs.	100	689
(2)	Under	Rs.	500	227
(3)	Under	Rs.	1000	21
(4)	Under	Rs.	5000	14
			Total	951

55. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year under report was 10 months 7 days against 15 months 24 days of the preceding year, which is creditable to the present Sir-Nyayadhish.

Average duration of suits disposed of.

56. The following table gives details about the execution work done by the Court of the Sir-Nyayadhish.

Execution work done by the Sir-Nyayadhish's Court.

	1913-14		1914-15	
Applications	No.	Value	No.	Value
pending at the commencement of the year	543	53,526	456	70,578
Applications filed during	578	85,426	618	63,940
Total	1,121	1,38,952	1,074	1,34,518

Applications disposed of during	665	68,374	652	72,953
Applications pending disposal at the end of	456	70,578	422	61,565

Possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

57. The following table gives details of possessory suits filed and disposed of under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of cases at the commencement of the year.	Cases filed during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Balance undisposed of at the end of the year.
1913-14	12	208	220	216	4
1914-15	4	223	227	220	7
Increase.	0	15	7	4	3
Decrease.	8	0	0	0	0

Appellate and revisional work of the Huzur Court.

58. Appendix XII gives details of the regular appellate work done by the Huzur Court. Fifty appeals were filed during the year as against 22 in the year preceding. Adding to these, the balance of appeals which remained undisposed of at the end of the year, the total for disposal came to 66. Of these, 39 were disposed of with the following results viz. the lower courts' decisions were confirmed in 24, reversed in 10 and amended in 3 cases. Of the remaining two, one case was remanded for retrial and the other compromised. There were in all 30 revision applications for disposal. Of these, 11 were against the Mamlatdars' decisions in possessory suits, and 19 against the Sir-Nyayadhish's. In these applications, the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 24 cases, modified in 1, and reversed in 1. In two, further inquiry was ordered and two remained pending at the end of the year.

(vi) *Registration.*

Registration work.

59. The registration work of the three talukas of Nandod, Gardeshwar and Dediapada is done by the Nandod Town Magistrate, while similar work in connection with the other three Talukas of Bhalod, Jhaghadia and Valia is performed by the Clerk of the Court at Bhalod. Appendix XIV gives details of the work done by the above registry offices and it will be noticed that 1,306 documents affecting property of the value of Rs 7,54,639 were registered during the year as against 1,136 documents affecting property of the value of Rs 6,52,722 in 1913-14. Reluctance on the part of money lenders, to advance money on personal security is mainly responsible for this increase. In making fresh advances or settling old accounts, it has now become a rule with them to

demand some immovable property as security which coupled with the fact that very high interest is also charged to the ryots is tending gradually to impoverish the latter and requires to be urgently remedied.

(vii) *Jails.*

Jail and lock-ups in the State.

60. There is a Central Jail at Nandod and a lock-up at each of the Taluka head quarter stations. These lock-ups are intended chiefly for under-trial prisoners, but, as a matter of convenience, short term prisoners sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment and less are also kept there.

Cost of Jail and lock-ups.

61. The total cost on account of the Jail and lock-ups was 11,934 in the year of report against 10,855, of the preceding year, and the Factory Department of the Nandod Jail is chiefly responsible for this increase, the total expenditure for the Nandod Jail alone being Rs 11,402 against Rs 10,338 in the year preceding.

No. of prisoners in the Nandod Jail.

62. The daily average of convicts in the Nandod Jail during the year was 55.63 as against 57.39 in 1913–14, as shown below :-

	1913-14	1914-15
No. at the beginning of the year.	61	57
New admissions during the year.	83	93
	144	150
No. released	87	95
No. remaining at the close of the year.	57	55

Good conduct marks.

63. The system of remission on account of good conduct is in force in the Jail and prisoners sentenced to not less than six months' imprisonment being eligible for its benefit. Under this system, 18 prisoners got remissions of their sentences as against 31 in the year preceding.

Convict labour.

64. Prisoners sentenced to a term exceeding two years, are made to work in the Jail Factory, and the rest, with shorter terms, are sent out to work in the State gardens. The total income of the Jail amounted to Rs 6,258 in the year of report as against Rs 4,083 in the year preceding. The chief source of income is the receipts of the Jail factory, the amount for this year, being Rs 5,185 as against 3,078 for 1913-14. Extramural labour brought in only Rs 999 as against Rs 964 in the preceding year.

Average expenditure per prisoner per annum.

65. The average gross expenditure per head was Rs 204-5-6 as against Rs 180-2-5 of the preceding year. The average net expenditure, however, came to Rs 92-6-6 as against 108-15-10 in 1913-14.

Health of the prisoners.

66. The health of the prisoners during the year was good, no death having taken place among the convicts.

67. The Jail was visited during the year of report by C. W. M. Hudson., Esquire, I. C. S., Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, who made the following remarks.

Visit to the Jail by High Officers of Government.

" I found the Jail just as interesting this time as last. Excellent order prevails."

(viii) *Extradition.*

68. The number of persons surrendered by British Districts and the other Native States was 11 as against 13 of the preceding year. Of these, 6 were convicted and 5 were either discharged or acquitted. Similarly the number of persons surrendered by this State to British Districts and other Native States was 11 for the year of report as against 8 for the year preceding, and of these 11, 6 persons were convicted, 4 either discharged or acquitted, and the result of one has not yet been communicated.

Surrender of prisoners to, and by, other States.

ix *Municipal matters.*

69. There is only one Municipality in the whole of this State at Nandod. It is managed as a State Department. Its chief source of income is octroi. The Municipal revenue in the year under report was 8,287 as against 9,117 in the year preceding, and its expenditure, Rs. 26,344 as against Rs. 27,179, as detailed below:-

Nandod Town Municipality.

	1913-14	1914-15
1. Conservancy, road watering, lighting and fire engine, wards and general Establishment charges.	11,048	10,491
2. Maintenance of roads within Municipal limits and repairs to latrines and other Municipal buildings (Debited to the Public Works Department.)	5,548	5,265
3. Maintenance charges &c. of the Nandod Town Water Works (Debited to the Public Works Department.)	10,583	10,588
	27,179	26,344

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

(a) *Season and Rainfall.*

70. The rainfall during the year as registered at the several head-quarter stations in the State was as follows:-

Rainfall and its effect on crops.

Station	1913-14 Inches.	1914-15. Inches.
Nandod	68.22	53.79
Bhalod	50.74	54.10
Jhagadia	53.85	47.78
Valia	54.37	54.78
Gardeshwar	67.33	53.64
Dediapada	62.60	65.98

It will be seen from the above figures that the rainfall throughout the State was on the whole more than sufficient for agricultural operations, but the season, on the whole, was not as good as that of the preceding year. Heavier falls in July and September interfered with weeding operations and kept the growth stunted, and later on there was no dew as usual. The result was that the outturn was smaller. The prices realised especially of the staple crop of cotton were also low on account of the war.

Principal crops and their acreage.

71. The following table gives a list of the principal crops grown in the State, in the order of their importance and according to the extent of cultivation.

	Crop	1913-14	1914-15
		Acres G.	Acres G.
1	Cotton	81,717-21	83,640- 1
2	Juvar	41,921-35	45,898-21
3	Rice	25,401-37	27,538-16
4	Bajri	15,482-27	15,855- 9
5	Kodra	12,601-32	15,656-25
6	Toor (Cajan Pea)	11,711-30	13,832-13
7	Til (Sesamum)	4,569-27	5,254-34
8	Castor seeds	5,936- 6	4,235-22
9	Mung ...	1,870-10	2,205-23
10	Ooreed ...	968-34	962-29
11	Gram	1,975- 2	2,487-23
12	Tobacco	4,041-19	1,668-19
13	Banti	1,978-13	2,575-10
14	Morio ...	1,516-23	2,503-21
15	Wheat	717- 1	1,075-11
16	Vegetables and other garden produce ...	772- 3	1,061-15
17	Others.	11,604-12	12,623- 8
	Total	2,24,787-12	2,39,074-20
	Deduct land twice cropped	603-11	962-17
	Nett area cropped	2,24,184- 1	2,38,112- 3

Cotton.

72. Cotton is most extensively cultivated in this State, a little less than half the cropped area being covered by this staple. The reason for this is that the lands are suitable for growing this crop and moreover it is one that pays most without requiring

much care or industry. The area under cotton cultivation during the year was slightly in excess of that of the preceding year, but the yield was smaller, owing to the causes already alluded to above. A bhar of cotton was sold this year from Rs 90 to 100 whereas the prices realised in former years were as high as Rs 150 per bhar

(b) *Wages of labour and prices of food grains.*

Wages of labour and prices of food grains.

73. The following table gives wages of labour which obtained in the several talukas of the State during the year under report. It will be seen that the rates of the last year have continued with but slight variations in all places and the economic causes which have contributed to this rise being of a permanent nature it is not possible that there will be any reduction in them in the near future.

There are large tracts of land lying uncultivated in Valia and Dediapada Talukas, because of the higher wages demanded by farm labourers, and it is become imperative, therefore, to consider whether under the circumstances, labour-saving appliances should not be introduced in the State; and well-to-do cultivators induced to use them.

Class of labourers.	Nandod Taluka.	Bhalod Taluka.	Jhagadia Taluka.	Valia Taluka.	Gardeshwar Taluka.	Dediapada Taluka.	Remarks.
Agricultural labourer.	0- 3-0*	0- 6-0	0- 4-0	0- 4-0*	0- 4-0	0- 2-0	* In addition to one meal. † These skilled workmen have, in the case of these two talukas, to be brought from outside the Taluka, and have, to be provided with food in addition to the ordinary wage.
Ordinary labourer. ...	0- 8-0	0- 5-0	0- 5-0	0- 5-0	0- 5-0†	0- 4-0†	
Bricklayer.	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1- 0 0	1- 4-0	1- 0-0†	1- 4-0†	
Carpenter	1- 4-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	0-12-0	1- 4-0†	1- 4-0†	
Blacksmith	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0- 8-0	0-12-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	
Tailor	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0-12-0	0- 8-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	

Prices of food grains.

74. Appendix XVIII gives the prices of food grains &c, specified in Agency letter No. 234 dated the 28th May 1898, as they obtained in the month of March 1915, as compared with those of the same month in the year preceding. The average prices for the whole of the year were comparatively somewhat higher.

(c) *Forests.*

Extent of demarcated forest.

75. The total area of the State is 1,517½ square miles. Nearly two-thirds of this is Rani, or, more or less, covered with forest. The demarcated area, however, forms only a portion of it. It was 396.37 square miles in the year of report as against 397.94 in 1913-14.

76. Teak is reserved wherever it grows. Its cutting, in undemarcated area, is subject to a girth limit. Kher, Blackwood, Tanachh, and Sandal-wood, are other kinds of superior timber, the cutting of which is subjected to a girth limit; and the condition that all trees must be cut flush with the ground is strictly enforced in their case.

Reservation of trees in undemarcated area.

77. The forests of the State are managed on what is known as the *Dan* system. Under this system, subjects of the State as well as out-siders are at liberty, subject to certain reservations and restrictions, to cut forest produce and remove it on payment of *Dan* or prescribed royalty. These *Dan* rates are liable to be altered from time to time and a schedule is published every year before the commencement of the working season, which gives the rates of *Dan*, the Nakas at which they are payable, the privileges conceded to State subjects and other information useful to the people working in the forests.

Working of the State forests- Dan system.

78. Subject to such alterations as may be deemed necessary from time to time, the people of the State, whether residing in Rasti or Rani portion have the privilege of grazing their cattle in the State forests without having to pay anything for it. Similarly they are at liberty to cut and store grass and firewood for domestic purposes. In addition to these privileges, Bhils, Dhankas and other aboriginals residing in Rani villages are permitted, free of any payment, to cut and remove grass and fire-wood for sale, for domestic purposes only within the limits of the State. Similar privileges are conceded also in respect of minor forest produce. Free permits for timber for house-building and agricultural purposes are also liberally granted. During the year of report, free permits of the value of about Rs 3,997 were issued as against Rs 1,860 in the year preceding.

Forest privileges and concessions.

79. For the protection of forest from fire the system of cutting fire-traces is adopted. In addition to several such traces having been made within the State, the boundaries of the State conterminous with a portion of the Baroda territory and with the Raisingpur Estate of West Khandesh were taken in hand.

Cutting of fire-traces.

80. Appendix XXII shows that the forest income from all sources during the year was Rs 1,10,280, as against Rs 1,31,388 in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs 25,298 against Rs 28,962 in 1913-14. The net gain to the Department was thus Rs 84,892 against Rs 1,02,446.

Income and expenditure of the Department.

(d) *Trade and manufactures.*

81. With the exception of a light octroi duty levied by the Nandod Town Municipality and the export duty of Rs 2 per kalsi on mowra exported beyond the limits of the State, there is no tax on trade in this State.

Freedom of trade from taxation.

82. The principal articles of export from the State are forest produce, mowra flowers and seeds, til and castor oil seeds, tobacco, Bajri, Juvar and other grains, and also *akik* stones found near the village of Ratanpur in the Jhagadia Taluka.

Principal articles of export.

83. The principal articles of import are Europe piece goods and other articles of European manufacture, and other metals and articles made of metal, ghi, sugar, molasses, kerosine oil, wheat and finer varieties of rice.

Principal Imports.

(e) *Public Works.*

84. Appendix XIX gives details of expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the year of report. It was Rs 1,70,643 as against Rs 1,64,384 in the year preceding and included the following items.

Public Works expenditure of the year.

Buildings.	98,762
Roods &c.	14,866
Other works of Public utility, and improvement.	40,112
Establishment charges &c.	16,903
	1,70,643

The expenditure on Public Works requires to be stimulated. Feeder and other roads and water works are a crying want of this State; and a large increase in the annual expenditure under this head is necessary. It is in contemplation therefore to levy a local fund cess for the purpose; and to draw up a comprehensive programme for supplying these wants.

85. The Rajpipla State Railway, a narrow gauge Line of about 38 miles in length, connects Nandod with the Ankleshwar Station of the B. B. &. C. I. Railway. The total capital expenditure of the Line now amounts to more than fourteen lakhs of rupees. Its management is handed over to the B. B. & C. I. Railway by whom half-yearly accounts of income and expenditure are rendered.

The Rajpipla State Railway.

86. This line at present stops at a distance of about 1½ miles from the town of Nandod; and before it could be extended and brought into the town, the river Karjan will have to be bridged. In order to remove the inconvenience which the public felt for want of this extension, especially during the monsoon, it has been proposed to erect a bridge over the river and extend the line into the town proper. Plans and estimates for the same have already been approved and it is hoped that the work will be taken in hand almost immediately.

Proposed extension of the Line into the town of Nandod.

87. The gross income of the Railway was Rs 1,33,082 in the year of report as against Rs 1,49,596 in the year preceding. Whilst its total expenditure was Rs 1,06,519 as against Rs 1,15,928. Of these Rs 1,06,519, a sum of Rs 37,395 represented capital expenditure and the balance Rs 69,124 was for working expenses.

Income and expenditure.

(f) *Post offices &c.*

88. Postal arrangements are at present under the control of the Government Postal Department which has opened Post offices in the places mentioned below.

Post and Telegraph offices.

Nandod	Bhalod	Jhagadia
Valia	Gardeshwar	Dediapada
Raj-Pardi	Avidha	Umalla
Partapnagar	Deheli	Vavdi
Lachhras	Sisodra	

There is also a Government telegraph office working in connection with the Nandod Post office; whilst railway telegraph offices exist at Nandod, Umalla, Raj-Pardi and Jhagadia.

(g) *Abkari and Opium*

1 *Abkari.*

89. The sources of Abkari revenue are.

Sources of Abkari revenue.

1 Country liquor.
2 Toddy.
3 Europe liquors.
4 Duty on mowra flowers exported, and
5 Hemp drugs.

90. The "Sadar Distillery" or "Still-head" duty system is in force in this State and the present farm expires on 31st July 1916.

Country liquor and still-head duty system.

91. The liquor manufactured is of two strengths, viz 25° U. P. and 60° U. P. Five different rates of still-head duty and of selling prices obtain in the State. The following table gives the number of country liquor shops and the total consumption of country liquor during the year under report as compared with the year preceding.

Strength of liquor manufactured in the State.

Year.	Number of shops.	Total consumption of country liquor in Imperial gallons.		
		25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
1913-14	123	82,959	2,01,834	
1914-15	126	82,458	1,91,860	

92. Taking the area of the State at 1517½ square miles, and the population according to the general census of 1911 at 1,61,606, there is one liquor shop to every 12 square miles of the area and to every 1,282 persons of the population.

Incidence of number of liquor shops on area and population.

93. There is only one shop in the town of Nandod for the sale of Europe liquors. The Abkari contractor has received a license for this shop also.

Europe liquors.

94. The right to levy *Dan* on Mowra is also farmed out to the same contractor.

Mowra flowers.

95. The State Abkari contractor's farm referred to above comprises the following items yielding a revenue of Rs 2,54,001 as shown below :-

Income guaranteed by Abkari contractor.

Country liquor	2,51,001
License fee for Nandod toddy shops.	150
- Do - for Europe liquor shop.	150
Mowra export duty.	2,700
	2,54,001

96. For tapping toddy trees in State occupied as well as waste and forest lands, a small fee of annas four per brab tree is charged. For date trees in the Dediapada Taluka and a portion of the Valia Taluka the fee levied is only two annas per tree. In the Rasti villages of the Jhagadia and Valia Talukas, this fee is one rupee per tree instead of four annas. The privilege extends not only to tapping the tree and using its juice for home consumption, but also for sale within the limits of the State. In the Nandod Town the rule is slightly different. The fee for tapping is four annas per tree but the selling of toddy is confined to fixed shops which form part of the Abkari contractor's farm. The total amount realised on account of tapping toddy trees came to Rs 4,233 during the year of report as against Rs 4,297 in the year preceding.

Toddy.

97. Bhang and Ganja are the only intoxicating drugs used in this State. The quantities required for consumption within the State are imported from a bonded British ware-house on the authority of a permit granted by the Political Agent. The State is required to pay full duty on purchase, three-fourths of which is, subsequently, refunded. The total income from these drugs amounted to Rs 2,960 for the year under report as against Rs 3,355 of the year preceding.

Hemp drugs.

2. *Opium*

98. Opium cultivation is prohibited in the State pursuant to an arrangement made with the Government and at present all opium required for consumption within the State is obtained from the opium Depôt at Broach. The State is entitled to obtain opium free of duty. The right to retail opium within the State is farmed

System of management.

to a contractor who is not required to guarantee any minimum revenue to the State, but has to purchase opium from the State depôt at the rate fixed for retail sale minus two rupees eight annas per pound and in consideration of this privilege pays a sum of Rs 2,000 per annum as a contribution towards the cost of the preventive establishment.

Opium shops, quantity sold and revenue.

99. The number of opium shops during the year was 24 as against 28 in the year preceding. The quantity sold at these shops was 1,001 seers against 1,017½ seers. The total opium revenue received by the State during the year was Rs 29,677 against Rs 22,683 during the year preceding. The increase is mainly due to the recovery of certain arrears which ought to have been paid last year.

(h) *Agricultural stock.*

Agricultural Stock.

100. Details in regard to agricultural stock for the year of report are given in Appendix XX which shows that with the exception of buffaloes the other kinds of animals in ryots' possession have increased.

(i) *Vital statistics.*

Population according to the general census and the annual local census.

101. The population of the State according to the general census of 1911 is 1,61,606. According to the local annual census, it was 1,67,203 for the year of report as against 1,56,544 in the year preceding. Appendix XXIV gives details about these statistics as compared with the previous year.

(j) *General condition of the people.*

General condition of the people in the State.

102. It will not be inappropriate here to make some reference to the general condition of the people of the State, As stated in the commencement of this chapter, the season on the whole was not bad. Excessive rain-fall, followed by a sudden stoppage before the beginning of the cold season and the absence of dew adversely affected some of the crops, especially cotton which is very extensively cultivated in this State. The yield was, comparatively, poorer. The prices in the beginning were also low and offered a very gloomy prospect on account of the outbreak of war, but thanks to the protection afforded by the British fleet, the stability of commerce was soon re-established and cotton fetched higher prices than was originally expected, although they were considerably lower than what the cultivators had realised in previous years. The main occupation of the ryots of the State is agriculture, and the carriage and sale of forest produce and this latter source of income was also adversely affected in consequence of the year being a lean one. This to a certain extent did strain the resources of the people; but luckily the past decade was a prosperous one and they were able therefore to tide over their difficulties somewhat easily. The gradual increase in the wealth of the agriculturists as evidenced by the increase of live stock and lands in their possession, shows that on the whole their condition is satisfactory, and has

led to their contentment and happiness. From a sanitary point of view also the year was not unhealthy. There was a slight out-break of cholera in some villages of the Valia and Jhagadia Talukas, but with this exception there was no other disease of an epidemic nature and the general health of the people was quite satisfactory. Cattle disease was almost unknown. The only other circumstance requiring any remark is the habit of intemperance which is so prevalent amongst the aboriginal people of this State. The Abkari system now in force is chiefly responsible for this; and it is therefore intended to introduce the Madras system in the State as early as possible and also gradually to raise the price of liquor and thus wean the Bhils and Dhankas from excessive drinking which leads them to crime and poverty.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Receipts and disbursements during the year under report and during the year preceding.

103. Appendix XXII gives details of the actual reciepts and disbursements of the State Treasury during the year of report as compared with the twelve months ending 31st March 1914, a summary of the broad results of which is given in the following abstract.

Items.	1913-14	1914-15
	Rs	Rs
(*A*) Opening Balance	5,87,451	6,79,618
(*B*) Total of Receipts under the "Revenue Heads" 1 to 20 of Appendix XXII, i. e. *Revenue* received.	14,88,285	13,41,165
(*C*) Receipts under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Deposit receipts, recovery of Advances previously made by the State, and the like.	10,09,514	6,18,028
(*D*) Total Receipts.	24,97,799	19,59,193
(*E*) Total with Opening Balance.	30,85,250	26,38,811
(*F*) *Expenditure* under the "Account heads" 1 to 27 of Appendix XXII.	10,11,985	10,22,580
(*G*) Disbursements under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Advances made, repayment of Deposits, &c.	13,93,647	5,17,816
(*H*) Total Disbursements.	24,05,632	15,40,396
(*I*) Closing Balance	6,79,618	10,98,415
(*J*) Total, with Closing Balance	30,85,250	26,38,811

104. It will thus be seen that in revenue there was a deficit of about Rs 1,47,000 for which the unfavourable character of the season was mainly responsible. In land revenue alone, the decrease was about Rs 1,28,000, an instalment for its payment having had to be postponed for a short time, and which could not, therefore, be collected in the year under report. The season had its effect, also on the export of forest produce, there being a falling off of about Rs 21,000 in the receipts. The fluctuations on the expenditure side are, for the most part, insignificant and call for no special remark. The increase of about Rs 27,000 in the allowance payable to His Highness is nominal and is due to the payment of arrears. There were small excesses in the Fouz, Judicial, Educational, Public Works, and other minor Departments, but they were more than counterbalanced by savings in the cost of Kutcheri, Stable, Revenue, Police and Railway Departments.

Fluctuations explained.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

105. There is a Hospital at Nandod and five Dispensaries at other taluka head quarter stations, viz., Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia, Gardeshwar and Dediapada. Accommodation for indoor patients is provided at all these institutions except at the dispensaries in Gardeshwar and Dediapada. Appendix XXIII gives details of outdoor and indoor patients treated at the above institutions. A comparison is made of these figures with similar details for the year preceding in the following table :-

Hospital and Dispensaries in the State.

No.	Name of Institution.	Outdoor Patients.				Indoor Patients (New admissions),	
		Total number (New admissions)		Average daily attendance.			
		1913-1914	1914-15	1913-1914	1914-15	1913-1914	1914-15
1	Nandod Hospital	29,354	31,068	350	380	196	244
2	Jhagadia Dispensary	5,089	4,679	100	96	10	13
3	Bhalod "	7,033	7,043	111	109	0	8
4	Valia "	5,300	5,427	98	101	6	4
5	Gardeshvar "	1,000	893	11	9	0	0
6	Dediapada "	395	728	6	11	0	0
	Total.	48,171	49,838	676	706	212	269

106. As usual, malarial fever, bowel disorders and diseases of the skin and the eye were generally prevalent in the year. There was also an epidemic of cholera in some villages of the Valia and Jhagadia Talukas. It broke out in February of the last year and continued till October 1914. During this epidemic there were in

Ordinary sickness.

all 801 cases and 370 deaths; and out of these 618 cases and 310 deaths took place in the year under report. The health of the people on the whole was, however, good.

Free distribution of quinine.

107. The system of distributing quinine free to all was continued in all the State villages, but this remedy does not seem to be popular.

Vaccination.

108. The State maintains a vaccination establishment of four vaccinators and an equal number of peons and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Gujarat Registration District is entrusted with the control of this Department. The following table gives a synopsis of the work of this Department during the year under report, as compared with that of the past five years.

Year	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations.
1909-10	5,059	18
1910-11	5,625	27
1911-12	5,818	34
1912-13	5,943	108
1913-14	6,002	178
1914-15	6,184	152

Veterinary Hospital.

109. There is a Veterinary Hospital at Nandod attached to the State Fouz Department where animals belonging to private individuals as well as to the State and the three mounted corps are treated free of charge. The number of private animals treated at the Hospital came to 1,457 as against 1,226 in the year preceding.

Cost of the Medical Department.

110. Excluding this Veterinary Hospital, the total expenditure of the Medical Department during the year under report was Rs 19,206 as against Rs 17,662 in the year preceding. This increase is due to improvement in the pay of the establishment and the purchase of larger quantity of medicines.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary.*

Free Primary education to Mahomedans and Rajputs, and to Bhils and all other "backward" classes, as regards boys, and to girls of all classes.

111. All boys belonging to Rajput, Mahomedan, Bhil, Dhanka, Koli and other backward communities, and all girls (without distinction as to class) attending primary schools, are exempt from the payment of school fees. Free studentships are also liberally granted to others at all the schools in the State, and special encouragement is given to all girls and boys of the back-ward classes by the

award of monthly prizes and scholarships for regular attendance. For the special encouragemnt of Bhil students desiring to complete their vernacular education, four scholarships of the value of Rs. 4 each, are maintained at the Nandod Taluka School.

No. of primary schools.

112. There were 83 primary schools in the year of report as against 82 in the year preceding. Of these, 75 were boys' Gujarati schools including one for Dheds at Govali, one was an Urdu school for Mahomedan boys and the remaining 7 were girls' schools. In villages where there is no separate girl school, girls are permitted to attend boys' schools. During the year one girl school was newly opened.

No. of students. Average attendance.

113. The following table gives the number of students and attendance at the primary schools as compared with the year preceding.

Class of Primary schools.	1913-14				1914-15			
	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1914).	Average monthly number for the year	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1915).	Average monthly number for the year	Average daily attendance.
Boys' schools (Gujarati, Urdu and also Dheds' evening school).	76	3,699	3,598	2,748	76	3,734	3,719	2,746
Girls attending Boys' schools	0	291	304	204	0	324	306	202
Girls' schools.	6	580	568	413	7	683	654	484
Total Girls.	6	871	872	617	7	1,007	960	686
Total.	82	4,570	4,470	3.365	83	4,741	4,679	3,432

It will be noticed that there was a satisfactory increase both in the average monthly number, and the average daily attendance of scholars.

No. of children belonging to backward classes.

114. The following table shows the number of students belonging to "backward" classes" (these include only the aboriginal tribes such as Bhils, Dhankas, &c., and not Mahomedans), who attended the Primary schools during the year of report as compared with the year preceding, and the proportion they bore to the total numbers on the registers.

Class of schools.	1913-14			1914-15		
	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes."	Proportion of col. 3 to col. 2 (Per cent)	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes."	Proportion of col. 6 to col. 5 (Per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys' Primary schools	3,699	1,031	27.87	3,734	1,042	27.90
Girls attending Boys' schools.	291	43	4.94	324	42	4.17
Girls' schools.	580			683		
Total girls.	871	43	4.94	1,007	42	4.17
Total.	4,570	1,074	23.50	4,741	1,084	22.86

Result of the Annual Examinations of the Primary schools.

115. The results of the annual examinations held by the Inspector of Primary schools were as shown below :-

	1913-14	1914-15
Number presented for examination.	3,495	3,445
Number passed under all heads.	2,525	2,478
Percentage of the passed to those presented.	72.3	72.

Vernacular Final Examination result.

116. Fourteen students passed the Vernacular School Final Examination, during the year under report as against 5 in the year preceding.

(b) *Sanskrit Pathshala.*

Sanskrit Pathshala.

The Sanskrit Pathshala at Nandod meant for imparting instruction in elementary knowledge of the Sanskrit language as well as in those branches of the Shastras which have a bearing upon a Brahmin's daily life, had on its register at the end of the year of report 53 students as against 70 in the year preceding. The average monthly number and attendance for the year was 61 and 45 respectively, as against 39 and 34 in 1913-14. The decrease in the number is due to the absence of some of the non-resident students at the time when the year was about to close.

The Annual examination of this School was held as usual by Mr. Pandya, the first assistant of the local High School; and out of 84 boys presented, 69 were successful.

(c) *Secondary Education.*

The Nandod High School.

117. There is a High School at Nandod which teaches upto the University Matriculation and School Final standards. The monthly fees vary from four annas in the lowest to one rupee

in the highest standard. Free studentships are granted on a liberal scale so that the benefits of English education may be within the reach of all those students who could not afford to pay even the low fees charged. Nine scholarships are attached to this High School with stipends varying from Rs 5 to Rs 2 per mensem and these are intended mainly for the benefit of students of this State coming to study at Nandod from other villages. Besides these, 6 more scholarships of Rs 4 each are awarded every year to boys of the Patidar class, from the Lewa Patidar Fund under the control of the State. The demand for English education is growing in the State, and applications have been received for the opening of English classes not only in some of the Taluka and large village schools but also in the Girl school at Nandod. This, it appears, is a legitimate demand and will soon receive the favourable consideration of the Durbar.

118. The requisite details about the school statistics are as follows :-

School statistics.

	1913-14	1914-15
Number of students on the Register at the end of the year.	365	392
Average monthly number for the year.	340	370
Average daily attendance.	280	299

The increase in the number of boys and attendance is satisfactory.

119. Four boys passed the Matric and 7 the School Final Examinations in the year under report. 12 boys passed the First, 5 the Second and 2 the Third Grade drawing examinations.

Matric and School Final and Drawing Examination results.

120. The annual examination of the lower standards was held, as usual, by the Head Master, with the aid of his school staff and out of 296 presented, 146 passed under all heads, giving a percentage of 49.3 passes.

Annual examinations.

121. The Hostel attached to the High School had 51 inmates at the end of the year of report as against 49 at the end of the year preceding. The present hostel has been located in a spacious building placed at the disposal of the High School for this purpose. The old hostel being near the residence of the Head Master, he was able to keep an effective supervision over the inmates, but the present one being at a distance, it was thought desirable to appoint a special Superintendent in charge of the place who has worked satisfactorily.

High School Hostel.

(d) *Physical Education.*

122. There is a gymnasium under a special Gymnastic teacher for all the Nandod Town schools and a cricket club for the High School. 12 of the principal primary schools outside Nandod have also gymnasia attached to them under their respective head masters.

Means of physical education.

(e) *General.*

123. The following table gives a summary of the school statistics in regard to both Primary and Secondary education for the year under report and the year preceding.

School statistics for both Primary and Secondary education.

Class of schools.	1913-14				1914-15			
	No of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.
High School.	1	365	340	280	1	392	370	299
Sanskrit Pathshala.	1	70	39	34	1	53	61	45
Primary Schools								
Boys' Schools.								
No. of boys.	76	3,699	3,598	2,748	76	3,734	3,719	2,746
Girls attending Boys' Schools	0	291	304	204	0	324	306	202
Girl's Schools.	6	580	568	413	7	683	654	484
Total Girls.	6	871	872	617	7	1,007	960	686
Total Primary Schools.	82	4,570	4,470	3,365	83	4,741	4,679	3,432
Grand Total.	84	5,005	4,849	3,679	85	5,186	5,110	3,776

The increase in the total number of boys receiving education, is satisfactory.

124. The State maintains a sufficient number of scholarships on stipends varying from Rs. 9 to Rs. 7 per mensem at the Ahmedabad Training Colleges in order to ensure a constant and adequate supply of trained teachers (male and female) for employmemt in this State.

Vernacular Training College scholarships.

125. In addition to the above, the following scholarships for higher technical and medical education have been established, 2 scholarships for boys studying in degrees for agriculture, Rs. 15 each, 3 scholarships attached to the Medical School at Ahmedadad (Rs. 7 for the first year, Rs. 8 for the second year and Rs. 10 for the third and fourth year students), 3 scholarships attached to the Kalabhuvan at Baroda or at the Ahmedabad Technical School at the rate of Rs. 7 rising to Rs. 10 and one scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem for a boy studying in the Arts College at Baroda.

Scholarships for higher University and Medical and Technical education.

A scholarship of £ 100 a year has been awarded to the son of Kumar Digvijaysinhji studying in England.

CHAPTER VIII.

126. The following table gives the usual particulars in regard to the Estates under State management during the year under report.

Estates under State management.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of the Thakor.	Age	Opening balance on 1st April 1914	Total receipts during 1914-15	Total disbursements during 1914-15	Closing balance on 31st March 1915	Amount paid in liquidation of debt (included in the disbursements shown in col: 7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.
1	Sajva.	Naharsinhji Himatsinhji.	30	2,202- 2- 7	2,101-10- 4	1,556- 9- 2	2,747- 3- 9	0
2	Boridra.	Chandrasinhji Narpatsinhji.	15	25,738- 1- 3	5,606- 0-11	4,079-10- 9	27,264- 7- 5	0
3	Pantalavdi.	Anvarkhan Akbarkan.	14	37,341-10- 5	10,008-15-11	11,531- 3- 6	35,819- 6-10	0
4	Rampura.	Gemalsinhji Himatsinhji	14	1,234-10- 0	838- 1- 5	1,849- 1-11	223- 9- 6	1,200- 6- 0
5	Haripura.	Chhatrasinhji Naharsinhji	23	1,255- 6- 3	3,520-11- 4	3,592-11- 2	1,183- 6- 5	408- 1- 0
				67,771-14- 6	22,075- 7-11	22,609- 4- 6	67,237- 1-11	1,608- 7- 0

The number of Estates under attachment continued to be the same as in the last year.

Printing presses.

127. Two printing presses exist in the town of Nandod, one of them is a State press, where the fortnightly Durbari Gazette is printed, and other printing work done for the State. The other is a private press and does only job work.

Library.

128. There is a Library at Nandod which is maintained by annual subscriptions from members supplemented by a contribution from the State. Libraries on a smaller scale are also maintained at the villages of Bhalod, Lachhras and Sisodra.

Loss of life from wild and poisonous animals.

129. There was no death from wild animals during the year under report, but there were unfortunatley 19 deaths from snake bite against 22 of the year preceding.

Appendices.

130. Appendices I to XXV in the prescribed form are attached.

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Rajpipla State showing changes in personnel during the year 1914-15.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Jekishandas Vallabhdas Mehta.	Ag. Dewan	1-4-14	17-7-14	Reverted on account of the appointment of permanent Dewan
Sardar Phiroz Hosang Dastur, M.A.	Dewan	18-7-14	-	Appointed permanent Dewan.
Ramchandra Vithal Pradhan B.A.,LL.B.	Ag. Sir-Nyayadhish	1-4-14	5-10-14	Went on leave.
Manibhai Khandubhai Desai.	Ag Sir-Nyayadhish	6-10-14	1-12-14	Appointed to act temporarily.
Kanaiyalal Nagindas Marfatia, B.A.,LL.B.	Ag. Sir-Nyayadhish.	2-12-14	-	Appointed acting Sir-Nyayadhish.
Bhagvandas H. Dalal L.C.E.	Executive Engineer and State Forest officer.	1-4-14	2-1-15	Reverted to British service.
Maganlal Dhaneshvar Dhruva L.C.E.	Ag. Executive Engineer and State Forest officer.	3-1-15	28-2-15	
N. D. Sataravalla. L.C.E.	State Forest officer.	1-3-15	-	Appointed State Forest officer.
Maganlal Dhaneshvar Dhruva L.C.E.	Ag. Executive Engineer.	3-1-15	-	Appointed acting Executive Engineer.
Nandram Rajaram Dave.	Superintendent of Police.	1-4-14	30-9-14	Retired on pension.
Shivcharansinh Devisinh.	Ag. Superintendent of Police.	1-10-14	-	

P. H. DASTUR.

Dewan, Rajpipla State

Appendix II.

List of laws in force in the Rajpipla State (1914-15)

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(a) *Acts borrowed from the enactments of the Indian Legislature and applied by the Darbar, to the Rajpipla State, with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements, &c.*			
The Indian Penal Code with amendments	Yes.		
The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.			
The Indian Evidence Act, Act I of 1872, with amendments.			
The Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, with amendments.			
The Indian Contract Act, Act IX of 1872			
The Whipping Act, Act VI of 1864.			
The Cattle Trespass Act, Act I of 1871, with amendments.			
The Indian Opium Act, Act I of 1878.			
The Abkari Act, Bombay Act V of 1878			
Amendment of the above, Bombay Act V of 1901.			
The Jail Act, Bombay Act II of 1874, with amendments.			
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, Bombay Act III of 1876.			
The Moffusil Municipalities Act, (in part) Bombay Act VI of 1873.			
The Sale of Poisons Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1866.			
The Village Police Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1867.			
The Indian Post offices Act, Act VI of 1898.			

The Guardian and Wards' Act, Act VIII of 1890.		
Regulation for the formal recognition of heirs, &c, Bombay Regulation NºVIII of 1827.		
Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, Act XV of 1865.		
Intestate succession amongst Parsis, Act XXI of 1865.	Yes	
The Indian Census Act, Act XVII of 1890.		
The Indian Census Act, Act X of 1900.		
The Epidemic Diseases' Act, Act III of 1897.		
The Indian Census Act, Act XVI of 1910.		
(*b*) *Acts and Regulations passed by the Darbar.*		
The Rajpipla Stamp and Court fees Act of 1885		
Amendments of the above by notification		
Nº 4 of 21-7-85.		
Process fee rules of 26-8-85.		
Nº 13 of 7-9-85.		
Nº 16 of 12-10-85.		
Nº 448 of 28-10-85.		
Nº 3 of 9-7-86.		
Nº 505 of 23-7-87.		
Nº 4 of 8-11-88.		
Nº 13 of 11-4-89.		
Nº 14 of 20-5-89.		
Nº 32 of 5-12-90.		
Nº 397 of 6-8-91.		
Nº 212 of 7-8-91.		
Nº 186 of 22-7-93.		
Nº 2 of 6-3-94.		
Nº 2 of 11-6-99.		
Nº 70 of 30-5-4.		
Nº 27 of 5-9-4.		
Nº 10 of 31-8-6.		
The Rajpipla Registration Act of 1885.		
Amendments of the above by notification		
No. 14 of 24-9-85.		
No. 35 of 19-11-87.		
No. 58 of 15-5-89.		
No. 1 of 7-12-96.		
No. 10 of 15-6-1901.		
No. 4 of 28-8-1901.		

The Rajpipla State Survey law of 1885.
The Rajpipla Limitation Act of 1886.
Amendments of the above by notification
No 13 of 11-9-86.
No 4 of 3-9-98.
The Rajpipla Pleaders' rules of 1885 as amended by notification
No. 64 of. 2-6-88.
No. 2 of 10-7-93.
No. 16 of 12-7-2.
No. 5 of 16-8-7.
Rules amending Village Police Act (1885 and 1887).
Abkari rules modifying the Abkari Act (1887) as amended by notification
No. 66 of 25-4-13.
No. 67 of 2-5-13.
The Rajpipla Paltan and Risala Rules of 1887, as amended by Circular No. 23of 23-9-87.
The Rajpipla Forest Law of 1895.
Amendment of the above by circular
No. 26 of 13-11-1907.
No. 76 of 30-6-13.
The Rajpipla District Police Law of 1896
The Rajpipla Gambling Law of 1899 as amended by notification
No. 3 of 1-8-99.
Rules amending the Mamlatdars' courts Act (1900).
Regulation of 1901 regarding the prevention of Farcy & Glanders diseases.
The Rajpipla Arms Act of 1902, with schedules and rules.
Amendment, regulating the levy of fees in certain cases. Notification
No. 51 of 1-6-1907.
Regulations of 1903 regulating the import and transport of explosives.
Lewa Patidar marriage rules of 1904.
Rules regulating the storage of Kerosine and such other inflammable materials (1904).
Desertion from the Fouj and the Municipal Departments- Notification

No. 658 of 6-2-1906.

Jurisdiction over Native officers and Sepoys of the British Indian Army-Notification No. 2 of 24-7-1907.

Rajpipla Explosives Act of 1908. 15-8-8.

Amending Chapters VI & VII of the Indian Penal Code. No. 19 of 21-8-8.

Amending Sections 4,108, 124A, 153A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code. 21-8-1908.

Amending Section 28 of the Lewa Patidars' Marriage Rules of 1904, No. 39 of 21-10-1908.

Rules regarding Tea shops in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 28-1-9.

Consolidating and amending the game law of the State.
Notification No. 73 of 9-4-10.
as amended by
Notification No. 52 of 4-3-1913.
Notification No. 48 of 14-3-14.

Notification modifying the Village Police Rules of 1885.
No. 10 of 12-8-10.

Rules for the Supply of water for private use (Nandod Town Water Works).
Notification No. 13 of 30-8-10.

Amending section 17 of the above Rules.
Notification No. 105 of 4-6-1912.

Amending Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act.
Notification No. 31 of 26-11-10.

In concellation of Notification No. 31 of 26-11-10, amending section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act.
Notification No. 6 of 31-7-1912.

(c) *Circular orders and notifications published as having the force of law.*

Powers of the Survey Superintendent in certain matters,
No. 4164 of 26-12-84.
No. 137 of 19-5-85.

Powers of the Municipal officer in certain matters,
No. 4063 of 31-12-84.

Defining the responsibility of village officers, owners of alienated lands and others, for assisting and giving correct information, to Survey officers,

No. 22 of 9-9-85.

Protection of State servants from civil suits, No. 2 of 24-7-85.

Impressment of carts,

No. 41 of 8-11-84.
No. 81 of 1-1-85.
No. 472 of 9-11-85.
No. 9 of 28-8-90.
No. 10 of 2-9-90.
No. 38 of 8-1-92.

Disallowing suits on foreign judgments other than those passed by a British court,

No. 6 of 17-8-85.

Removal of carcasses of dead animals,

No. 43 of 19-10-86.

Providing special procedure for the disposal by Panch of matrimonial disputes amongst Bhils and similar classes,

No. 1315 of 6-3-86.

Allowing two appeals in every criminal case,

No. 10 of 3-9-86.

Removal and pruning of hedges,

No. 14 of 11-9-86.

Registration of Births and Deaths,

No. 44 of 20-10-86.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue from Bhil villages (1886).

Making the affixing of obscene notifications, &c, penal,

No. 38 of 24-1-87.

Regulating the procedure of civil courts in cases relating to disputes about house-sites,

No. 93 of 4-4-89.
No. 3770 of 9-9-87.

Non-delivery of State records, &c, by Talatis and others,

No. 94 of 14-4-89.

Prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within certain limits,

No. 17 of 22-5-89.

Prisoners' testimony, No. 60 of 20-6-87

Regulating the levy of duty upon export of Mowra flowers,

No. 6 of 17-7-87.

Prohibiting the storage of grass and other inflammable materials within certain limits,

No. 31 of 4-10-87.

Recovery of superior holders' dues,

No. 38 of 20-10-87.

No. 3757 of 1-11-90.

No. 19 of 28-9-92.

Possession of cornelian stones-

No. 1841 of 10-11-87.

Destruction of unclaimed documents in a registration office, No. 35 of 19-11-87

Treasure Trove- No. 60 of 23-5-88.

Powers of servants of the Octroi Farmer

No. 27 of 9-10-88.

Notifying the introduction of survey settlement into the Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas, and guaranteeing occupancy rights, and conceding rights to trees, &c, &c,

No. 1118 of 13-8-88,

No. 627 of 17-6-89.

No. 1726 of 6-10-90.

No. 1444 of 3-8-92.

No. 1262 of 7-6-94.

Drift wood- No. 52 of 11-11-89.

Rules regulating the procedure for the occupation of State waste land,

No. 45 of 27-2-90.

Abolishing certain taxes and cesses,

No. 119 of 27-6-90.

No. 36 of 25-12-91.

Abolition of the Babashahi currency in State transactions and from State accounts, No. 57 of 14-6-92.

Export of sand & stones,

No. 39 of 10-1-93.

No. 6 of 1-8-94.

Confirming and continuing the barring of civil courts in suits against the State,

No. 93 of 4-4-87.

Boundary marks, No. 58 of 14-4-93.
Rules for the tapping of toddy trees,

Nos. 17 & 18 of 10-11-93.

Power of Thandars and certain other officers to issue summonses,

No. 40 of 5-12-93.
No. 38 of 29-11-4.

Powers of the Survey Superintendent and of Taluka officers in certain survey matter

No. 98 of 19-6-94.
No. 2 of 10-7-94.
No. 3 of 10-7-94.

Directing the service of sale proclamations on the Talati of the village in which the lands to be sold are situated,

No. 1 of 28-4-96.

Property in 'Khali' lands,

No. 30 of 15-6-96.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue,

No. 9 of 23-9-96.
No. 8 of 28-7-98.

Cession of jurisdiction over lands traversed by the Rajpipla State Railway,

No. 16 of 23-6-97.
No. 97 of 4-5-99.

Defining the constitution of the several Departments of the State and the powers of the officers presiding over them,

No. 55 of 21-5-97.

Defining the additional powers which the Dewan is to exercise in the absence of His Highness from the State,

No. 4 of 11-7-98.

Empowering Thandars and Chief Constables and Police Patels to take action in certain cases of emergency where breach of peace is apprehended,

No. 1 of 7-8-98.

Rules for the execution of decrees of British courts, No. 2 of 9-8-98.

Rules regulating the production of State records as evidence in courts of law, No. 10 of 9-3-99.

Responsibility for giving information as to births, No. 88 of 6-4-99.

Rules regulating procedure in pauper suit No. 14 of 14-6-99.

Investing the Municipal officer with District Magistrate's powers in regard to cattle pounds in the Nandod Town, No. 6 of 27-7-99.

Declaring the abolition of Babashai currency in private transactions also, and fixing the rate of conversion for contracts made in that currency, No. 28 of 25-3-1901

Bhang and Ganja Regulation, No. 8 of 31-7-1901.

Publishing revised schedules of octroi duties, No. 25 of 5-11-1903.

Rules regulating the sale of toddy by toddy owners, No. 56 of 29-3-1904.

Investing Dewan with all the residuary powers during His Highness' tour in Europe, No. 59 of 13-4-1904.

Prohibition of alienation of Service and Devasthan lands,
No. 3703 of 3-12-90.
No. 78 of 27-6-1905.

Restricting alienation of restored estates No. 6 of 15-5-1907.

Transfer of village sites. No. 65 of 1-4-8.

Authorising Taluka Aval Karkuns to perform magisterial duties under certain contigencies. No. 27 of 22-9-1908.

Barring civil suits regarding cash allowances without sanction of the Hazur. No. 47 of 11-11-1908.

Prohibiting the removal of earth from the approaches of Rajghat and Distillery Road, &c. No. 71 of 11-1-1909.

Prevention of cruelty to animals. No. 12 of 18-8-1909.

Sanction to prosecute Durbar servants. No. 69 of 24-5-11.

Rules regualting shops for the sale of aerated waters in the town of Nandod. N. 74 of 30-5-11.

Prevention of burning fires in State Forests N. 20 of 11-9-11.		
Rules regulating shops for the sale of ice in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 21-2-12.		
Rules prohibiting the appropriation of agricultural lands to nonagricultural purposes without permission. Notification No. 99 of 17-5-1912.		
Altering the limit of Bhang and Ganja to be kept by travellers on journey as fixed by para: 5 of Notification No. 9 of 31-7-1901. Notification No. 27 of 7-12-12.		
Prohibiting the removal of earth, Kanker &c from the approaches & beds of the Bhund kotar behind the Bungalows which are being constructed for the younger Kumars No. 64 d/ 23-4-13.		
Prohibiting the importation, manufacture and possession, without a license, of fireworks made of explosive substances No. 24 of 11-11-13.		
Prohibiting the publication of unauthorised news relating to the British Naval and Military forces. Notification No. 12 of 14-8-14.		Yes.
Empowering revenue officers to conduct sales of immovable property ordered by Civil courts. Notification No. 19 of 11-9-14.		Yes.
Hajri Rules. Notification No. 50 of 21-12-14.		Yes.
Boiler Inspection Rules. Notification No. 52 of 31-12-14.		Yes.
Rules for the recovery of grazing fees. Notification No. 55 of 15-1-15.		Yes.
Retail purchase of cotton by shopkeepers. Notification No. 64 of 5-3-15.		Yes.
(*d*) *The Hindu and Mahomedan laws, and the Law of Torts.*		

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Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajpipla State, 1914-15.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	Strength at the end of last year.	Vacancies which had remained unfilled at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties			Vacancies at the end of this year.	Strength at the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
				Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.					European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	6A	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	20	3	2	1	0	1	3	20	0	0	0	0	2	*18	5,488- 3- 1	* Besides these there are 27 "Bindressi" Sowars for orderly duty, &c, the total cost of whose maintenance is Rs7,476-1-6.
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	‡13	0	0	0	0	0	‡ Of these, two are serviceable and eleven unserviceable. There are no special gunners employed, the "Paltan" men ("Infantry") doing the work of firing salutes, &c, when required.
Infantry	101	2	18	0	0	24	8	101	0	0	0	0	15	86	8,880- 5- 5	
Total.	121	5	20	1	0	25	11	§121	0	13	0	0	17	104	14,368-8- 6	

§ Members of these corps assist the Regular Executive Police Force of the State, and perform many of the duties discharged elsewhere by the Police.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1914-15.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla State proper											
Superintendent of Police...	1	175+50 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	This statement embraces members of the Executive District Police Force only, and has no reference to Village Police nor to the "Military Force," dealt with in Appendix III, the members of which assist the regular Police and perform duties which, in other places, are performed by the regular Police, thus serving, to a great extent, as an auxiliary Police force.
Police Inspector ...	1	75+20 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	50+10 P.T.A		1	1	0	0	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	40+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	35+10 P.T.A		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	30+10 P.T.A		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar ...	1	20+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

Jamadar ...	1	15+5 P.T.A +2P.A	36,317-2-7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar. ...	1	15+5 P.T.A. +1P.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadars. ...	3	15+5 P.T.A.		0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Havildars ...	9	12		0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Naiks ...	25	10		3	1	2	1	0	24	0
First class constables ...	48	9		0	4	0	3	0	40	0
Second class constables ...	115	8		20	52	6	10	0	72	0
Daffedar (Mounted Head constable) ...	1	30		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sowars (First Class mounted Constables)	2	26		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Do- (Second Do-)	13	25		0	1	0	0	0	10	0
Total for Rajpipla State proper	227		36,317-2-7	24	61	8	14	0	171	0
Sagbara										
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	25		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar ...	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havildar. ...	1	15		0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Naik ...	1	10	1,797-10-6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Constables ...	19	6		0	14	0	2	0	3	0	
Constables ...		7									
Sowars ...	2	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Sagbara	24		1,797-10-6	0	14	0	2	0	6	0	
Vadi											
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	0	0	516-8-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no separate appointment of a Sub-Inspector but the Kamdar of the Vasava performs the duties of that appointment.
Havildar ...	1	12		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Second class Constables....	4	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Vadi	5		516-8-3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Grand Total	256		38,631-5-4	24	75	8	16	0	178	0	

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Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1914-15.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on no. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		Remarks:
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajpipla.	270	295 A	395	321 B	390	310 C	210	126	151	155	53.57	39.25	53.85	40.65	A. Out of 295 cases, 16 were struck off as "no crime" and 6 were found to be non-cognizable, leaving 273 "true cases". B. 321 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State. C. of the 321 accused persons shown under B, 9 were released by Police on bond, 1 remained with the Police, 1 died and the remaining 310 were sent up for trial, with the following result,. – 126 accused were convicted. 155 were acquitted or discharged. 29 remained pending trial at the end of the year, making up the total of 310 as shown in C above.

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Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1914-15.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajpipla	6,145-8-3	12,892-5-9	1,414-9-4	8,184-14-10	23.01	63.48	

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Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1914-15.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons implicated.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died or escaped during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Imprisonment and fine. Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, Sections 143 to 160.	1	7	8	6	6	61	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	45	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1 person 4 persons 11 persons
2 *Offences by or relating to Public servants, Chapter IX, Sections 161 to 170.*	0	6	6	2	2	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
3 *Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190.*	1	10	11	12	8	10	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	

4 False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI, Sections 191 to 229.	0	5	5	2	5	9	5	0	2	0	0	3	0	5	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII, Sections 231 to 263.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
6 Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267.	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
7 Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 294A.	0	1	1	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
8 Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV Sections 295 to 298.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
9 Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.																															
(*a*) Offences affecting life, Sections 302 to 311.	1	12	13	11	11	17	10	0	7	1	2	0	0	10	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	2	2 persons	
(*b*) Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, the exposure of infants, and the concealment of births, Sections 312 to 318.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*c*) Hurt, Sections 323 to338.	8	174	182	192	166	288	8	0	1	0	4	3	0	8	244	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	36 persons		

(*d*) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 341 to 348.	1	10	11	7	11	23	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*e*) Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358	0	16	16	8	15	30	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	27	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 persons	
(*f*) Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374.	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*g*) Rape, Section 376.	0	1	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*h*) Unnatural offences Section 377.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10 Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Sections 379 to 462.																															
(*a*) Theft, Sections 379 to 382.	1	82	83	74	79	107	64	1	40	1	11	9	2	64	34	0	0	29	12	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4		
(*b*) Extortion, Sections 384 to 389.	0	5	5	1	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
(*c*) Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*d*) Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 to 405.	3	3	6	6	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9 persons	4 persons
(*e*) Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409.	1	2	3	4	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 persons	

| | | |

| Offences under Special Laws | | |

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1914-15.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1914-15					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	16	8	1	16	2	0	0	5	30	24	12	0	11	0	0	1	
Nandod Town First Class Magistrate's Court	330	310	21	77	37	393	0	7	602	535	120	317	93	0	0	5	
Nandod Taluka First. Class Magistrate's Court	0	40	0	23	15	27	0	0	0	65	14	40	4	0	0	7	
Bhalod Second Class Magistrate's Court.	235	256	26	66	85	186	0	1	410	364	45	214	24	0	0	81	
Jhagadia First Class Magistrate's Court.	257	202	25	79	84	174	0	9	434	371	78	222	47	0	0	24	
Valia Second Class Magistrate's Court.	81	60	15	34	54	28	0	4	137	135	16	80	23	0	0	16	
Gardeshwar Second Class Magistrate's Court.	38	34	0	13	16	23	0	0	79	52	12	26	9	0	0	5	
Dediapada Third Class Magistrate's Court.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sagbara District Magistrate's Court.	7	7	0	2	0	8	0	0	11	10	6	0	4	0	0	0	
Total	968	917	88	310	293	839	0	26	1710	1556	303	899	215	0	0	139	

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Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1914-15.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Sir Nyayadhish court.	26	0	0	11	9	8	8	22	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Huzur court.	*11	0	0	5	4	4	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Total	36	0	0	16	13	12	12	22	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	* One of these was an appeal against acquittal, involving 2 person. in which the decision of the lower court was reversed and the accused convicted.

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Appendix X.

Civil Work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of — 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
											Description			Value												
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000.	Number of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs 5000.	Number of suits above Rs 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	728	589	793	951	1521	1540	932	1023	589	517	Rs 1,09,451-15-4	195	748	8	689	227	21	14	0	227	408	187	201	Rs 1,18,763-5-5	Y. M. D. 0 10 7	
Court of the Vasava of Sagbara.	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appendix XI.

Civil Work – Results of applications for execution of decrees – 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1914-15.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	543	456	70,578-3-2	578	618	63,940-0-7	1121	1,074	1,34,518-3-9	665	652	72,952-11-6	456	422	61,565-8-3	260	76	86	

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Appendix XII.

Civil work — Number and results of appeals in civil suits — 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Huzur Court, Rajpipla State.	8	16	22	50	30	66	14	39	16	27	Rs 4,877-15-7	Rs 9,488- 7-8	11	24	1	10	1	3	0	1	1	1	Y. M. D. 0. 4. 22½	Y. M. D. 0. 10. 2.

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Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during 1914-15.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail, &c.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Days.	
Nandod Jail — Convicted	1	57	93	144	150	57.39	55.63	55	11,402- 7- 4		
Nandod Jail — Undertrial	1	1	49	78	50	4.33	2.52	1	71-15- 1	18.38	
Taluka Lock-ups — Convicted	6	7	80	113	87	2.54	1.80	3	213- 6- 2		
Taluka Lock-ups — Undertrial	6	7	97	125	104	4.86	3.51	7	246-14-10	12.32	
Total — Convicted	7	64	173	257	237	59 93	57.43	58	11,615-13- 6		
Total — Undertrial	7	8	146	203	154	9.19	6.03	8	318-13-11	14.29	

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Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Rajpipla State-1914-15.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajpipla	1156	1321	708	834	400	446	19	18	6	4	23	19	1136	1306	6,52,721-11-11	7,54,639-14-3	9	26	36	25	

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Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1914-15.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.			Fees realized.				Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.			Fees realized.				
1 Mortgages ...	708	4,36,097	1	3	2,882	10	0		834	4,58,338	4	3	3,725	9	6		
2 Sale-deeds ...	400	2,15,589	3	2	1,523	8	6		446	2,54,584	4	0	1,615	10	6		
3 Wills ...	19	28,881	0	0	53	12	0		18	28,256	0	0	52	8	0		
4 Money bonds	6	8,012	0	0	11	8	6		4	1,497	0	0	3	0	6		
5 Miscellaneous ...	23	10,119	12	0	286	1	0		19	17,183	6	0	102	6	6		
Total	1,156	6,98,699	0	5	4,757	8	0		1,321	7,59,858	14	3	5,499	3	0		
Deduct expenditure	0	0	0	0	424	2	3		0	0	0	0	397	7	11		
Net profit.	0	0	0	0	4,333	5	9		0	0	0	0	5,101	11	1		

P. H. DATSUR.

Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1914-15.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April.	Receipts.		Total in current year.	Expenditure.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nandod Municipality.	0	9,117-3-8	8,286-15-3	8,286-15-3	Debited to the Municipality		0	* Includes only conservancy, latrines, street-lighting, watering, and fire-engine charges and cost of establishment. † Repair and maintenance of Roads within the Nandod Municipal limits. ‡ Nandod Town water works maintenance charges. § Repairs to Municipal latrines, wells, &c. The Municipality at Nandod is managed as a department of the State and its income and expenditure form part of the general receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury.
					* 11,048- 7-11	* 10,490-15- 5		
					Debited to "Public Works" though strictly appertaining to the Municipality.			
					† 4,998- 9- 6	† 4,596-13- 8		
					‡ 10,582-13- 4	‡ 10,588- 6-11		
					§ 549- 4- 0	§ 668- 0- 6		
					16,130-10-10	15,853- 5- 1		
					27,179- 2- 9	26,344- 4- 6		

P. H DASTUR.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Rajpipla State.

State.	April 1914.	May 1914.	June 1914.	July 1914.	August 1914.	September 1914.	October 1914.	November 1914.	December 1914.	January 1915.	February 1915.	March 1915.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	In. cent														*	
Rajpipla	0-0	0-0	8-56	24-28	4-37	15-39	0-45	0-0	0-0	0-41	0-0	0-33	53-79	68-22	45-32	*1909-10 40-0
Station- Nandod																1910-11 44-64
																1911-12 23-39
																1912-13 50-34
																1913-14 68-22.
																Total 226-59
																Average=45. 32.

P. H. DASTUR.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains (as specified in Agency letter No. 284 dated the 28th May 1898) for the year 1914-15.

Articles.	During March (past year). lbs per rupee.	During March (present year). lbs per rupee.	Remarks.
Bajri ...	17	17	
Ooreed ...	20	20	
Mung ...	20	20	
Til (Sesamum) ...	8	11	
Gram ...	18	15½	
Toor (Split) " Dál " ...	16	12	
Gram - Do -	16	12	
Rice, 1st sort	13	12	
Rice, 2nd sort ...	14	14	
Rice, 3rd sort ...	16	16	
Mung (Split) " Dal " ...	16	16	
Mowra flowers. ...	40	40	

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1914–15.

(from 1-4-14 to 31-3-15).

Description of works.	Expenditure.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
A. Buildings.			
1 Schools.	1,417-13- 0	1,242- 8- 1	2,660- 5- 1
2 Dharmshalas.	399-14- 4	642-10- 6	1,042- 8-10
3 Dispensaries.	7,057- 9- 1	422-10- 7	7,480- 3- 8
4 Public offices.	1,301-13- 3	3,066- 1- 8	4,367-14-11
5 Village chowras.	18-14- 6	938- 1- 3	956-15- 9
6 Other Darbar buildings.	78,239-13- 5	4,014- 5- 9	82,254- 3- 2
Total A.	88,435-13- 7	10,326- 5-10	98,762- 3- 5
B. Roads, &c.			
1 Roads.	270-5-7	13,868- 7-2	14,138-12-9
2 Boats	0	727- 4-1	727-4-1
Total B.	270-5-7	14,595-11-3	14,866-0-10
C. Other works of Public Utility & Improvement.			
1 Wells.	1,718- 0- 6	0	1,718- 0- 6
2 Tanks (including Ghats).	158-15- 6	0	158-15- 6
3 Nandod Water Works.			
(1) Expenditure on masonry works (original or repairs).	333-12- 6	0	333-12- 6
(2) Expenditure on account of purchase of new engines, &c or repairs of old ones.	964-14- 9	0	964-14- 9

(3) Expenditure on account of working.	10,588-6-11	0	10,588-6-11
Total 3 Nandod Water works	11,887- 2-2	0	11,887- 2-2
4 Groyne.	73-10- 3	0	73-10- 3
5 Other miscellaneous works and improvements	26,274- 8-4	0	26,274- 8-4
Total C.	40,112- 4- 9	0	40,112- 4- 9
D. Miscellaneous Items.			
1 Tools and plant.	498-6-9	0	498-6-9
2 Stock.	565-8-10	0	565-8-10
3 Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Total D.	1,063-15-7	0	1,063-15-7
Total A, B, C, D.	1,29,882-7-6	24,922- 1- 1	1,54,804-8-7
E Establishment charges.	15,838-13-10	0	15,838-13-10
Total A to E.	1,45,721-5-4	24,922- 1- 1	1,70,643-6-5
F. Railway charges, as adjusted in the State Treasury accounts during the year.			
Capital charges.	37,395-0-0	0	37,395-0-0
Working charges.	69,123-8-6	0	69,123-8-6
Total F.	1,06,518-8-6	0	1,06,518-8-6
Grand Total.	2,52,239-13-10	24,922- 1- 1	2,77,161-14-11

P. H. DASTUR.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1914-15.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.													Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks		Cows.		Buffaloes.				Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
		Working.	Calves.	Full grown	Heifers	Males.		Females											
						Working	Calves.	Full grown	Heifers										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nandod Taluka	1914-15	10,074	5,461	5,889	3,215	110	290	3,490	1,245	225	155	35	309	13,275	4,560	0	383	1,621	
Bhalod "		6,335	1,888	3,167	2,330	27	109	2,646	1,964	122	188	58	170	5,397	3,312	0	259	1,243	
Jhagadia "		7,910	1,552	5,827	4,571	52	270	2,536	1,606	106	128	48	85	6,059	4,075	2	191	1,641	
Valia "		9,512	1,396	8,585	8,855	53	883	2,667	883	105	141	59	0	5,450	4,737	0	216	1,844	
Vadi		646	353	889	400	23	30	186	67	11	8	5	0	443	422	0	12	190	
Gardeshwar "		4,768	972	3,518	3,751	14	74	1,631	1,256	49	33	13	1	3,571	2,332	0	28	209	
Dediapada "		3,113	800	3,989	4,218	19	9	764	567	18	17	3	0	3,420	1,544	0	15	573	
Sagbara		1,018	326	1,109	325	8	58	161	98	29	9	6	0	506	438	0	39	364	
Total.		43,376	12,748	32,973	27,665	306	1,723	14,081	7,686	665	679	227	565	38,121	21,420	2	1143	7,685	

P. H. DASTUR
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Rajpipla State, 1914–15.

Name of State.	Abkari revenue.					Opium.		Bhang & Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks
	Country Spirit.		Europe liquor.	Export duty on mowra.	Miscellaneous.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
	Number of shops.	Revenue.												
Rajpipla.	126	2,53,401-0-0	150	2,700	396-7-1	24	29,677-0-7	23	2,960-0-0	4	4,382-12-0	177	2,93,667-3-8	

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXII.

RAJPIPLA STATE.

For the year ending the 31st March 1915 as compared with the year ending the 31st March 1914.

No.	Items.	1913–14	1914–15
	Opening Balance.	5,87,450–15– 6	6,79,618–5–4
	Receipts.		
1	Land Revenue.	7,95,395– 3– 1	6,67,267–15–11
2	Forest.	1,31,388– 7– 6	1,10,280– 5– 1
3	Abkari, Opium, &c.	2,91,735– 8– 5	2,93,667– 3– 8
4	Stamps.	30,349– 2– 0	33,347– 8– 0
5	Registration.	4,768–13– 0	5,606– 9– 6
6	Law and justice.	7,304– 3– 7	6,402–11– 2
7	Jail.	4,082– 9– 1	6,257–13–3
8	Police.	177–13– 7	148– 7–11
9	Education.	3,865– 8–11	3,978– 5– 3
10	Medical.	3–12– 0	39– 7– 2
11	Fouj (Military).	1,885– 2– 0	2,594– 5– 8
12	Public Works.	20,240–11– 9	17,742–15–10
13	Railway.	1,49,596– 9– 0	1,33,082– 5– 2
14	Municipal.	9,117– 3– 8	8,286–15– 3
15	Gardens.	129– 1– 7	89–12– 6
16	Press.	243– 9– 6	61– 2– 6
17	Record.	0	0– 5– 0
18	Others (Huzur and Khangi).	0	315–13– 7
19	Guaranteed rights.	13,593– 6– 6	13,593– 6– 6
20	Miscellaneous.	24,408– 1– 4	38,401– 7– 3
	Total Revenue.	14,88,284–14– 6	13,41,165– 0– 2

	Debt heads.		
22	Reserve Fund.	0	0
23/1	Tagávi.	54,695- 4- 7	28,479- 1- 9
23/2	Advances recovered other than Tagávi	3,00,584- 3- 1	2,58,141-11- 4
24	Deposits.	1,15,331- 8-10	1,24,325- 6- 1
25	Accounts with Banks.	5,38,903- 7- 9	2,07,081- 5- 5
	Total Debt head	10,09,514- 8- 3	6,18,027- 8- 7
	Total Receipts.	24,97,799- 6- 9	19,59,192- 8- 9
	Total with Opening Balance	30,85,250- 6- 3	26,38,810-14- 1
	Expenditure.		
1	H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and his family.	2,22,427- 9- 9	2,49,871- 4- 5
2	Kacheri Department.	39,689-12- 7	29,604- 8-10
2A	Kothar.	980-12- 0	1,411- 0-10
3	Fouj (Military) Department.	42,741- 1- 3	46,068- 3-10
4	Darbari Paga.	34,032- 2- 2	31,461-10- 4
5	Huzur office and Account Department.	22,236- 9- 8	21,060- 7- 5
6	Revenue Department.	69,576-12- 4	64,806- 3- 5
7	Forest "	28,962- 0- 3	25,297-12- 7
8	Abkari and Opium "	5,679-13- 0	6,363- 1- 9
9	Stamp.	1,313-14- 0	1.518- 1- 0
10	Registration.	424- 2- 3	397- 7-11
11	Judicial Department.	10,406- 4- 4	12,020-11-11
12	Jail "	10,425- 7- 3	11,539- 7- 0
13	Police "	38,771-11- 8	36,317- 2- 7
14	Educational "	48,208- 2- 3	50,264- 9- 6
15	Medical "	17,661-13- 8	19,205- 8- 3
16	Public works. "	1,64,384- 1- 8	1,70,643- 6- 5
17	Railway.	1,15,927-12- 9	1,06,518- 8 -6
18	Municipal Department.	11,048- 7-11	10,490-15- 5
19	Gardens.	2,010- 6- 6	1,266- 8- 5

20	Press.	3,020-12- 8	3,011-13- 8
21	Record Department.	1,138-12- 3	1,175-14- 0
22	Tribute.	72,770-15- 4	60,270-12- 3
23	Guaranteed Rights.	18,769- 6- 5	19,618-11- 8
24	Devasthan Dharmada.	6,995- 0- 7	5,666-15- 9
25	Pensions.	4,741-14- 3	8,660- 2- 7
26	Miscellaneous.	17,470-13- 6	24,698-10- 7
27	Refund.	168- 3- 7	3,350- 3- 3
	Total Expenditure.	10,11,984-11-10	10,22,580- 0- 1
	Debt heads		
28	Reserve Fund.	4,26,618- 3- 3	0
29/1	Tagávi Advances.	30,065- 0- 0	26,974-10-10
29/2	Other Advances.	2,83,233- 7- 4	2,40,706- 0- 3
30	Deposits.	1,27,662-15-10	1,21,259- 0- 2
31	Accounts with Banks.	5,26,067-10- 8	1,28,876- 2- 2
	Total Debt heads	13,93,647- 5- 1	5,17,815-13- 5
	Total Expenditure	24,05,632- 0-11	15,40,395-13- 6
	Closing Balance	6,79,618- 5- 4	10,98,415- 0- 7
	Grand Total	30,85,250- 6- 3	26 38,810 14- 1

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Rajpipla State during the year 1914-15.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure on account of Hospital and Dispensaries.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nandod Hospital ...	31,068	244	181	43	7	13	10,670-7- 6	380	
Jhagadia Dispensary ...	4,679	13	12	0	0	1	2,109-5- 6	96	
Bhalod " ...	7,043	8	6	2	0	0	1,748-7- 5	109	
Valia " ...	5,427	4	4	0	0	0	1,172-7- 9	101	
Gardeshwar " ...	893	0	0	0	0	0	809- 5- 3	9	
Dediapada " ...	728	0	0	0	0	0	685- 1- 6	11	
Total	49,838	269	203	45	7	14	17,195- 2-11	706	
Add expenditure on account of special measures adopted in connection with epidemic diseases, free distribution of quinine, cost of vaccinating staff,&c							2,010-5-4		
Total Rs							19,205-8-3		

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Rajpipla State, for the year 1914-15.

Name (of the Taluka)	Population according to the annual village census.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nandod	44,538	711	771	60	0	766	751	0	15	17.86	17.31	19.24	16.86	
Bhalod	27,732	654	623	0	31	509	487	0	22	23.86	22.46	18.57	17.56	
Jhagadia	29,276	705	725	20	0	562	770	208	0	25.74	24.76	20.52	26.30	
Valia including	32,698	522	652	130	0	469	630	161	0	16.75	19.94	15.05	19.26	
Vadi	3,774	113	137	24	0	58	17	0	41	35.39	36.30	18.16	4.50	
Gardeshwar	13,444	483	362	0	121	205	230	25	0	37.46	26.92	15.9	17.10	
Dediapada including	10,837	365	277	0	88	155	84	0	71	34.01	25.56	14.44	7.75	
Sagbara.	4,904	108	92	0	16	62	60	0	2	27.20	18.76	15.62	12.23	
Total	1,67,203	3,661	3,639	234	256	2,786	3,029	394	151	23.38	21.76	17.79	18.11	

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajpipla State, for the year 1914-15.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Secondary Education (High school, &c).	Primary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Higher Education.								
1	1	Nandod High school.	365	392	280	299	11,040-10- 6	0	11,040-10-6	
		Medical and Technical Schools and Agricultural College Scholarships.	0	0	0	0	2.624- 0- 0	0	2,624- 0- 0	
		Total.	365	392	280	299	13,664-10- 6	0	13,664-10-6	
		Primary Education.								
74	74	Boys' Primary schools.	3,567	3,596	2,654	2,653				
1	1	Boys' Urdu school and classes attached to Ver. Primary Schools.	104	111	72	73				
1	1	Sanskrit Pathshala.	70	53	34	45				

1	1	Boys' (Dhed) Evening school	28	27	22	20		35,271-12-5 359-14-0 35,631-10-5	35,631-10-5
77	77	Total	3,769	3,787	2,782	2,791			
6	7	Girls' schools.	580	683	413	484			
		Girls attending classes attached to Boys' schools	291	324	204	202			
		Total Girls.	871	1,007	617	686			
83	84	Total Primary Schools	4,640	4,794	3,399	3,477	0	35,631-10-5	35,631-10-5
		Training College scholarships, Rewa Kantha Educational fund contribution, &c.						968- 4-7	968- 4-7
83	84	Total Primary Education	4,640	4,794	3,399	3,477	0	36,599-15-0	36,599-15-0
84	85	Grand Total.	5,005	5,186	3,679	3,776	13,664–10–6	36,599-15-0	50,264- 9-6

P H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of the

RAJPIPLA STATE

for the year

1915-16.

No. of 1916-17.

Huzur Office, Rajpipla State,
Nandod. September 1916.

FROM

SARDAR PHIROZ HOSANG DASTUR,
DEWAN, RAJPIPLA STATE,
NANDOD.

TO

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYSINHJI,
MAHARAJA SAHEB OF RAJPIPLA STATE,
NANDOD.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this State for the official year 1915-16 which expired on 31st of March last.

2 Amongst the chief events of the year I have first to mention the most melancholy and sudden death of the late Raja Saheb Sir Chhatrasinhji, K. C. I. E., which took place in Poona on the 26th September last. His loss was veay widely felt, not only by his own people but by many of his friends and admirers who loved him for the simplicity of his character and and for his uniform kind bearing towards all.

Three months later Your Highness was duly installed with full powers on the Gadi of your illustrious ancestors and the promises you then made in reply to the Political Agent's speech and the progressive policy Your Highness has since adopted in the administration of the State, augur well for its future development and prosperity.

Our chief and best attention will have, however, to be devoted to the improvement of agriculture and the utilisation of the vast area of cultivable lands now lying waste on the borders of Valia and Dediapada Talukas.

3 It would seem somewhat anomalous that though as compared with the last year the extension of cultivable area was less by nearly 1,600 acres, and the relinquishments were also proportionately larger, yet in 1915-16 the total receipts of Land Revenue showed an increase of about one lakh and ninety thousand rupees. This was partly due to enhanced rates levied in the Gardeshwar Taluka and partly also to the systematic collection of arrears of land revenue by the Taluka authorities, which was done very perfunctorily in former days.

It is also gratifying to notice that this year's gross revenue was more than 15 lakhs; this figure has topped those of all the former years and with the large increase of Abkari revenue due to the recent introduction of the Madras System, the gross revenue of this State is likely to be very nearly 18 lakhs in a couple of years.

4 The work of the Police of this State, as shown in this report requires immediate improvement. No doubt after the appointment of Mr. Nagavkar as District Police Superintendent, the force has much improved in discipline and smartness but it still lacks detective ability and important cases of theft and loss of property remain undetected.

In this Department at least, it will, I think, be necessary to alter the policy adopted by Your Highness of employing local men, and a few outsiders especially in the higher post, will improve the working and morale of the force. It must here also be remarked that the subordinate Magistracy in some instances are reluctant to help the Police in punishing crime as they should invariably do, but instead try to earn cheap popularity by undue reliance on discrepancies in the evidence produced and discharging the guilty.

5 The Municipality at Nandod requires reorganisation and the time has come for the introduction of a suitable scheme for the drainage of the town, and its efficient conservancy. The grant made by the State is by no means small, but it is generally frittered away in petty road repairs to the neglect of all sanitary improvements.

6 The Forest Department is much handicapped by the privileges and concessions so liberally made to the people in former times. It is a matter, therefore, for careful consideration whether with a settled government and the advance of prosperity in the State, these privileges and concessions should still be continued. In any case the wholesale destruction of trees by the ryots, which is noticeable in all Talukas, so much so that some of the beautiful camping grounds have been quite denuded of all shady trees, must be immediately checked.

7 Other matters of importance have been duly referred to in the Administration Report proper and do not require further comment.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness'
obedient servant,

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

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to the Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1915-16.
Forwarding letter No. dated the September 1916.

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No. of 1916-17.

Rajpipla State,

Nandod 12th September 1916.

From,

HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYSINHJI,

RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

To

W. W. SMART, ESQUIRE, B. A. I. C. S.,

POLITICAL AGENT, REWA KANTHA.

GODHRA.

My Friend,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1915-16, together with 25 spare copies in a separate cover.

2 The requisite details for incorporation in the General Administration Report of the Agency were duly furnished in the Summary forwarded under my No. 1998 dated the 7th June 1916.

I beg to remain,

Your ever sincere friend,

VIJAYSINH.

Raja of Rajpipla,

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
of the
RAJPIPLA STATE
for the year
1915-16.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area and population.

1 The area of the State is 1517½ square miles, and its population, according to the General Census of 1911, is 1,61,606.

Average gross revenue.

2 The average annual gross revenue of the State, based on the actual collections during the past five years, ending 31st March 1916, was Rs. 13,77,395, as shown below :-

Year	Actual collections
1911-12	13,38,039
1912-13	12,10,643
1913-14	14,48,285
1914-15	13,41,165
1915-16	15,08,844
Total Rs	68,86,976
Average Rs	13,77,395

Ghasdana payment to the Baroda Durbar.

3 An annual payment of Rs 50,000-12-3 is made by the State to the Baroda Durbar, through the British Government. It is known by the name of " Ghasdana ". This amount is paid in instalments fixed according to Native calender and consequently it so happens sometimes that all the instalments do not fall due in the year of report, as was the case this year, only three out of four instalments having had to be paid.

Rundh Mahal compensation allowance.

4 Another payment of Rs 10,270 known as the " Rundh Mahal compensation allowance " is also annually made to the Baroda Darbar on account of exchange of territory. This payment was duly made in the year of report.

No Tribute payable to the British Government.

5 No tribute is payable to the British Government.

6 The State receives the following payments :-

Payments received by the State.

(*a*) From the British Government.

1 An annual cash allowance of Rs 12,286.

2 An opium compensation allowance of Rs 500 per annum in addition to the full remission of duty on all opium imported for sale within the State.

(*b*) From the Baroda Darbar.

3 A cash allowance of Rs 1,307-6-6 per annnm.

Class of State and salute.

7 Rajpipla is a First class State. Its ruler has a salute of 11 guns. The system of primogeniture is followed and there is a Sanad authorising adoption.

Name, title, &c of the Ruler of the State.

8 The particulars required to be furnished in regard to the Ruler of the State are as follow :-

(*a*) Name of the Ruling Chief -
His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji.

(*b*) Residencc- Nandod, Rajpipla State.

(*c*) Caste- Gohel Rajput.

(*d*) Age- 26 years.

(*e*) Date of ascending the *Gadi* with full ruling powers - 10th December 1915.

Heirs.

9 His Highness has one son, named Maharaj Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji who is now 4 years of age.

Official visits to the State by the Political Agent.

10 The Political Agent, C. W. M. Hudson, Esquire, I. C. S., visited the State on two occasions, first when he paid condolence visit to His Highness on receiving the sad news of the death of the late Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji. His second visit was paid on 10th December 1915, when he performed the installation and investiture ceremony of the present Rajasaheb, Shri Vijaysinhji. W. W. Smart., Esquire, B. A., I. C. S., his successor, also paid a flying visit to Nandod on 24th February last, and visited the Jail, Hospital and Schools, as usual.

Chief events of the year.

11 The chief mournful event of the year was the most lamentable death of His Highness the late Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, which took place suddenly at Poona on the 26th September last. In him, the present Rajasaheb has lost a loving father, and his subjects, a most popular and sympathetic ruler.

Demise of His Highness Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji

The present Rajasaheb, His Highness Maharana Shri

Vijaysinhji, succeeded him, and was duly installed on the *Gadi* with full ruling powers on 10th December 1915. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. After having successfully passed the final Diploma Examinatiou of that Institution, in which he stood first, he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, where his career was equally successful. He visited Europe twice and had also the advantage of acquiring some practical training in administrative work under the able guidance of Mr. R. C. Brown. then Collector of Belgaum. After his return from Belgaum, he had further opportunities to get an insight into the working of the several departments of the State, and, thus, when he ascended the *Gadi*, he was well equipped for the heavy responsibilities which devolved on him. He takes a very keen interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his State and his subjects, and the latter may well be congratulated on having such an intelligent and sympathetic ruler to guide their future destinies.

Installation of His Highness Shri Vijaysinhji

12 The accession of His Highness to the *Gadi* of the State was commemorated by the present of an armed aeroplane costing about Rs 34,000. I am glad to report that the Government of India was graciously pleased to accept this present from one of the most loyal and devoted Native Princes. This Durbar has also contributed a sum of Rs 15,000 to the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund, and Rs 2,100 to the Women's Branch of the same Fund. The present Chief has also been making his best endeavours to raise more funds for the same laudable object. At a recent meeting presided over by him, he was able to collect subscriptions from the people which now amount to more than Rs 12,000.

Present of an Aeroplane.

13 Several concessions to his subjects were announced by His Highness on the occasion of his Installation, according to which all revenue arrears up to the end of the Samvat year 1966 were remitted, and two more scholarships of Rs 10 and 15 each, were established for boys desiring to study Electricity and Medicine. Some deserving officers received an increase of salary and in other cases the widows of some of the officers of the State who had died in harness were granted pensions.

Concessions on the occasion of the Installation.

14 The Suba Mr. Motibhai Mathurbhai died during the year and Mr. Phirozsha Dhanjisha Kothawala, B. A., LL. B. was appointed as his successor, but as this gentleman is now doing duty as Huzur Secretary, Mr. Manibhai Khandubhai Desai, Thandar of the Nandod Taluka holds this acting appointment. Mr. R. S. Nagavkar, who was appointed Superintendent of Police took charge of his office at the commencement of the year. The only other change requiring notice was the appointment of Mr. Naserwanji Dhanjisha Dastur as Machinery Superintendent in independent charge of the Press, Water Works, Electricity and other cognate departments.

Changes in high officers of the State.

15 The relations of the State with the neighbouring British Districts as well as with other Native States were as cordial as ever. The system of direct service of summonses and notices in criminal and civil matters between this State and other Native States has worked satisfactorily.

Relations with the neighbouring British Districts and other States.

16. The two feudatories of the State are the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi. Their estates form integral parts of the State and all laws which are in force in the State proper are *ipso facto* applicable to them. Within the limits of their respective estates, they have full civil powers, and also exercise Police powers, being held responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in their respective charges. The Vasava of Sagbara has also been invested with the powers of a District Magistrate, which he exercises within the limits of his own Taluka and in respect of offences committed therein.

Feudatories of the State – the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi – and their status.

17 The total income of the Sagbara Estate from all sources was Rs 44,277 during the year as against Rs 39,168 during the year preceding. The increase is mainly due to improved forest receipts. The expenditure was Rs 25,614 against Rs 39,554, the decrease being due to retrenchments in Establishment, ceremonial charges and personal expenses of the Vasava.

Income and Expenditure of Sagbara.

18 The total income of the Vasava of Vadi during the year under report was Rs 11,800 as against Rs 8,977 of the year preceding. This increase in revenue is due to larger receipts from grass. His expenditure during the year amounted to Rs 12,340 against Rs 10,357. The celebration of a marriage in his family was responsible for this increase.

Income and Expenditure of Vadi.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

19 Land revenue in all Rasti villages is collected in accordance with the Survey and Settlement system, analogous, in all essential particulars, to the settlements in force in the neighbouring British Districts. The remaining villages situated, more or less, in the hilly parts, have no settlements introduced into them, but operations are in progress to bring them also under settlement. Until the completion of these operations, the old Halbandi or plough-tax system will continue in force in them. According to this system, revenue is assessed on the number of ploughs or bullocks actually employed in the cultivation of land. But as this system is much liable to abuse, and the Bhils who are mostly affected by it, are adopting a more settled life, it will soon be abolished. During the year under report, a beginning was made and 19 of these *Rani* villages were fully, and 10 more were partially, surveyed.

System of Land Revenue in force.

20 The following table gives information regarding the extension of cultivation in the surveyed villages during the year of report as compared with the year preceding :–

Extension of cultivation.

Year.	Lands relinquished.		Lands taken up		Nett improvement, i. e excess of the area taken up for cultivation over the area relinquished.	
	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs
1914-15	655	2,046	4,361	7,600	3,706	5,554
1915-16	2,366	4,536	2,760	5,679	394	1,143

Land Revenue demand, collections, and outstandings.

21 The following table gives details of the land-revenue demand, collections made, remissions granted and balance remaining outstanding at the end of the year of report :—

Item.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Uncollected balance at the end of the year.
Land Revenue	7,73,336	7,46,064	4,339	22,933

Tagavi advances.

22 Tagavi is given free of interest to all poor cultivators and, in the case of well-to-do agriculturists, only a small interest is charged. During the year of report a sum of Rs 34,411 was advanced as *Tagavi* against Rs 26,975 in the year preceding.

CHAPTER III,

PROTECTION.

(i) *Legislation.*

Laws in force in the State.

23 Appendix II gives a complete list of all the laws in force in the State. During the year under report only two short measures, one amending the game law and the other, the water - supply rules, were passed.

(ii) *Military forces-the Fouz Department.*

The Fouz or Military Department.

24 Under the Fouz or Military Department are maintained the following three corps.

1 The Paltan 101 men

2	The Body guards	20 men
3	The Bindressi Sowars	27 men
	Total	148 men

Besides serving on ceremonial occasions, these men also perform certain police duties such as furnishing guards to the Jail, Huzur Treasury, Palace &c.

Weapons with which they are armed.

25 The infantry men are armed with B. L. Muskets and bayonets and the cavalry with, B. L. Carbines, swords and lances.

Cost of the Department.

26 The total cost of the Fouz Department, including the State Band, was Rs 37,567 during the year of report.

(iii) *Police.*

Strength of the ordinary District Police force.

27 The total strength of the Police during the year of report was 235 consisting of 1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 6 Sub - Inspectors, 6 Jamadars, 9 Havaldars, 26 Naiks, 170 Constables and, 16 Mounted Sowars. The total strength of the year preceding was 227. The increase of 8 in number, consisting of 1 Naik and 7 constables, represents the Distillery guard which during the year of report was transferred to the list of the regular Police. The above figures relate to the Police of Rajpipla proper, and do not include men employed by the Feudatory Estates. The Police employed by the latter was 30 as against 29 in the year preceding. The total Police Force of the State was, thus, 265 as against 256 in the year preceding.

Abkari Police.

28 Besides the above, the State maintained during the year an establishment of 12 constables, 2 under each of the 6 Abkari and Opium Inspectors, for the performance of purely abkari duties.

Cost of the State Police.

29 The cost of the State Police mentioned above was Rs 42,542 as against Rs 36,317 in the year preceding. The increase in cost is chiefly due to the raising of the pay of the Police constables &c, and to the payment of grain compensation allowance to them.

Cost of Sagbara and Vadi Police.

30 The cost of the Sagbara and Vadi Police not included in the above item was Rs 1,524 and Rs 530 respectively.

The Village Police.

31 The Village Police consists of Police Patels, Vasavas, Vartanias and Rakhas. They are generally hereditary officers and most of them are renumerated in rent - free lands. The

total strength of this class of Police during the year was as below.

	Nº	Remuneration.
Police Patels	204	6,669
Vasavas	429	7,793
Vartanias	742	17,853
Rakhas	49	1,273
	1,424	33,588

The Police Vasavas do the work of Police Patels in Rani villages and render assistance to Police Patels in other villages. The Vartanias are village watchmen and the Rakhas are special watchmen employed in some villages to look after the standing crops.

Ratio of police to population and area.

32 The following table gives information with regard to the ratio of the Police to population and area.

Number of men.	*Ratio* to *population* (1,61,606)according to the general census of 1911	*Ratio* to *Area* (1517½ square miles,)
I. Regular District Police Force (265 men.)	1. 64men per 1000 of the population.	17·5 men per 100 square miles.
II. Regular District Police with the addition of the Abkari and Village Police 265 + 12 + 1424=1701 men.	10·5 per -Do-	112·09 per -Do-

Weapons with which the Police is armed.

33 Members of the ordinary District Police Force are armed with muzzle-loading muskets or carbines and bayonets and the Sowars with swords and cavalry pattern carbines.

Number of cognizable offences.

34 Appendix V gives details in regard to the work of the Police. It will be seen therefrom that 433 cognizable offences were reported to the Police during the year of report as against 295 during the year preceding. Of these, 27 were struck off as " no crime " and one was found to be non-cognizable, thus leaving 405 " true cases " against 273 in 1914-15. The increase in the number of crime is due to the adoption of a systematic and more rigid registration of crime in all cases.

Serious crime.

35 The number of serious crimes reported during the year was 17 as against 8 of the preceding year. Of these 17 cases, 6 were of murder, 4, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 4, of causing death by a rash and negligent act and 3, of robbery and dacoity. Of the 6 cases of murder, one was subsequently found to be no offence. In three cases, the accused were sent up for trial but were either discharged or acquitted and in the remaining two cases the Police

were unsuccessful in tracing the offenders. In the four cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, convictions were obtained in two, in one, the accused were acquitted and in the fourth case the complaint was found to be untrue. Of the four cases under section 304 A, convictions were had in all of them. The three cases of robbery and dacoity were duly investigated and the accused brought to justice.

Detection of crime.

36 The number of persons arrested in connection with the above cognizable cases was 475. Of these 471 were sent up for trial with the result that 200 were convicted, 206 were either discharged or acquitted and the remaining 63 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial was, therefore, 42.46 as against 40.65 in the year preceding.

Stolen property.

37. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs 75,580 against Rs 12,892 in the year preceding. The property recovered during the year was of the value of Rs 4,223 against Rs 8,185 in 1914–15, and the percentage of property recovered to property stolen was only 5.59 against 63.48. The report of a theft of jewellery of the value of about Rs 50,000 belonging to the late Ranisaheb Shri Vakhatkuverba has raised the amount of the stolen property. This complaint does not appear to be well-founded and it will not be fair to hold the Police responsible for it. Excluding this theft from consideration, the amount of stolen property is not more than Rs 25,000 and the percentage of property recovered to property stolen comes to about 17 per cent.

iv *Criminal justice.*

Constitution and jurisdiction of courts.

38 The Sir Nyayadhish is invested with the powers of a District Magistrate and of an Assistant Sessions Judge. Cases beyond his cognizance are committed to the Huzur Court which either disposes of itself or empowers the Sir Nyayadhish with special authority to try them. The Thandars in each of the six talukas of the State are invested with magisterial powers. The Thandars of the Nandod and the Jhagadia taluka are first class Magistrates while others, except the Mahalkari at Dediapada, have got second class powers. The Mahalkari of Dediapada is empowered to try only such cases as are cognizable by a Magistrate of the third class. During the year under report, the Aval Karkun of the Valia taluka was invested with third class magisterial powers with the object of relieving the Thandar of that taluka of some of his criminal work. Valia is an extensive charge and it was found necessary to give this relief to this Thandar. The town of Nandod has got a special First class Magistrate who also attends to the first class cases coming from the Gardeshwar and Dediapada talukas. The Vasava of the feudatory estate of Sagbara has the powers of a District Magistrate, which he exercises within the limits of his own estate.

Criminal appeals.

39 The decisions of all the subordinate magistrates are made appealable to the Sir Nyayadhish against whose decisions, whether original or appellate, appeals lie to the Huzur Court.

40 Appendices VII and VIII give details of the work done by the several magistrates' courts in this State. It will be seen therefrom that including the balance of the previous year, the total number of cases which came up for disposal before the magistrates was 1211 as against 996 in the year preceding. Out of these, 1063 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 148 cases at the close of the year.

Offences dealt with by Magistrates.

41 The following table gives information as to the total number of accused persons dealt with by the courts and the results of their trial during the year of report and the year preceding.

Number of accused dealt with by the Magistrates.

	1914-15	1915-16
Total number of accused dealt with.	1,556	1,882
Convicted.	215	280
Discharged without trial.	303	378
Acquitted.	899	1,035
Died.	0	1
Remaining under trial at the end of the year.	139	168
	1,556	1,862

42 The above figures relate to accused persons concerned in cognizable as well as non-cognizable cases and only a small proportion of these viz 405 cases involving 471 persons related to cognizable crime, and the majority of non-cognisable ones were either compounded or otherwise settled out of court.

Low percentage of convictions explained.

43 Appendix IX shows the work done by the criminal appellate courts. During the year under report, 39 appeals were filed in the court of the Sir Nyayadhish and 15 in the Huzur Court. In the 39 appeals before the Sir Nyayadhish, the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 19 cases involving 26 persons, modified in 8 cases involving 10 persons, and reversed in 10 cases involving 12 persons. In the 15 appeals filed against the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish, the Huzur court summarily rejected one petition involving 2 persons, confirmed the lower court's decision in 7 cases involving 7 persons, modified it in 2 cases involving 3 persons and reversed it in 2 cases involving 2 persons. In one case involving one person, further inquiry was ordered and 2 cases involving 5 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

Appellate criminal work.

v. *Civil justice.*

44 Excepting the two feudatories' courts which have seldom any case for disposal, there is only one court of original civil jurisdiction in the State, viz the court of the Sir Nyayadhish at Nandod. This court is held at Nandod during ten months of the year. During the remaining two months, May and January, it is held at Bhalod mostly for the convenience of the people residing in Bhalod, Jhagadia and Valia talukas. People have the option of taking their plaints to Nandod or to Bhalod where a special clerk of the court is stationed all the year round and receives the plaints. The Sir Nyayadhish is also invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court to dispose of money suits not exceeding Rs 100 in value.

Courts of original civil jurisdiction.

Mamlatdars' courts for possessory suits.

45 There are six Mamlatdars' courts in the State, one for each taluka, which dispose of possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' courts' Act.

Appellate and revisional civil jurisdiction.

46 The Huzur Court is the only appellate court in civil matters. It hears all applications for revision as well as regular appeals against the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish.

Original suits filed and disposed of in the Sir Nyayadhish's court.

47 Appendix X shows the civil work done by the court of the Sir Nyayadhish. The total number of suits filed during the year of report was 903 against 951 in the year preceding. Adding to this, the balance which remained undisposed of at the end of the previous year, the total for disposal was 1,420 against 1,540 in 1914-15. Out of these 1,420 cases, 983 were disposed of leaving a balance of 437 at the end of the year.

Manner of cases disposed of.

48 Of the 983 cases disposed of, 183 were decided *exparte*, 496 were either admitted or compromised, 133 were struck off the file and the remaining 176 were otherwise disposed of.

Nature and value of the suits filed.

49 Of the 903 cases filed in the Court during the year, 705 were in connection with money transactions, 192 related to landed property and the remaining 6 were in connection with other rights. Again, from the point of value, 698 of these, were under Rs 100, 177, under Rs 500, 18, under, Rs 1,000 and the remaining 10 were above 1,000, and under Rs 5,000, in value.

Average duration of suits disposed of.

50 The average duration of suits disposed of during the year of report was 7 months 11 days as against 10 months 7 days in the year preceding.

Execution work done by the Sir Nyayadhish's court.

51 Appendix XI gives details in regard to the execution work done by the court of the Sir Nyayadhish. The following table summarizes the result, as compared with the year preceding.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Number	Value. Rs.	Number	Value Rs.
Applications pending at the commencement of the year.	456	70,578	422	61,565
Applications filed.	618	63,940	933	1,13,165
Total	1,074	1,34.518	1,355	1,74,730
Applications disposed of.	652	72,953	649	87,741
Applications pending disposal at the end of the year.	422	61,565	706	86,989

Possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' courts Act.

52 The total number of cases including the balance remaining at the end of the previous year, which came up for disposal before the Mamlatdars' courts was 349 against 227 in the year preceding. Of these, 309 were disposed of against 220 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 40 against 7 in 1914-15.

53 Appendix XII gives details of the regular appellate work done by the Huzur court. Including the balance of appeals which remained undisposed of at the commencement of the year, the total number of appeals for disposal during the year of report was 76 against 66 in the year preceding. Of these, 58 were disposed of against 39 in the year preceding, leaving a balance of 18 against 27. Of the 58 appeals disposed of, the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 31, reversed in 14 and amended in 11 cases, and 2 cases were compromised. There were in all 18 revisional applications for disposal. Of these 4 were against the decisions of Mamlatdars in possessory suits and 14 against the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions. In these applications, the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 6 cases, modified in 1, and reversed in 4, and 7 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

Appellate and revisional work of the Huzur court.

(iv) *Registration.*

54 Appendix XIV gives details of the registration work done during the year at the two registry offices in this State. It will be seen therefrom that 1164 documents affecting property of the value of Rs 6,69,689 were registered during the year as against 1306 documents affecting property of the value of Rs 7,54,639 in the year preceding.

Registration work.

(vii) *Jails.*

55 There is a central Jail at Nandod and a lock-up at each of the taluka head-quarter stations. The lock-ups are mainly intended for undertrial prisoners but advantage is taken of them to keep short term prisoners sentenced to not more than 15 days' imprisonment.

Jail and lock-ups in the State.

56 The total cost on account of the Nandod Jail and the lock-ups was Rs 12,157 against Rs 11,934 in the year preceding, of which Rs 11,846 as against Rs 11,402 were on account of the Nandod Jail alone.

Cost of Jail and lock-ups.

57 The daily average of convicts in the Nandod Jail was 51.50 in the year of report against 55.63 in the year preceding. The table below gives details about the prisoners who passed in and out of the Jail.

Number of prisoners in the Jail.

	1914-15	1915-16
Number at the beginning of the year.	57	55
New admissions during the year.	93	112
	150	167
Number released, &c	95	117
Number remaining at the end of the year.	55	50

58 The system of remission on account of good conduct obtains in the Jail, and prisoners with 6 months' imprisonment and above are admitted to its benefit. During the year of report 15 persons against 18 in the year preceding were released before the expiry of their term on account of remissions obtained under this system.

Good conduct marks system.

Convict labour.

59 Prisoners sentenced to more than 2 years' imprisonment are employed in the Jail factory while the rest are made to work in the Palace gardens. The total income of the Jail during the year of report amounted to Rs 5707 against Rs 6250 in the year preceding, of which Rs 4812 against Rs 5185 represented the receipts of the Jail factory. The earnings of the outdoor party amounted to Rs 711 only as against Rs 999 in the year preceding.

Average expenditure per prisoner per annum.

60 The average gross expenditure of the Jail per prisoner per annum was Rs 216-12-9 against Rs 204-5-6 in 1914-15. The average net expenditure, however, came to Rs 112-5-8 as against Rs 92-6-6 in the preceding year.

Health of the prisoners.

61 The health of the prisoners in the Jail was satisfactory. There was only one death among the prisoners from fever.

Visit to the Jail by High Officers of Government.

62 The Jail was visited during the year by W. W. Smart Esquire, Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, who was pleased to make the following remarks.

" The carpet and cloth weaving is very complete and I am pleased to see fly shuttle looms working in a Jail. The Soda water factory is an excellent idea ".

(viii) *Extradition.*

Surrender of accused to and by other States.

63 The number of persons surrendered to the State by British Districts and other Native States was 15 during the year of report as against 11 in the year preceding. Of these 15 persons, 7 were convicted, 4 were either discharged or acquitted and 2 remained pending trial at the end of the year. Similarly, the number of persons surrendered by this State to British Districts and other Native States was 7 as against 11 for the year preceding. All these persons were found guilty and convicted.

(ix) *Municipal matters.*

Nandod Town Municipality.

64 There is only one Municipality in this State and it is at Nandod. It is managed as a State Department. Its chief income is derived from Octroi duty. The total income of the Municipality during the year was Rs 12,252 against Rs 8287 in the year preceding, and the expenditure was Rs 21,397 against Rs 26,344 as mentioned below

	1914-15	1915-16
1 Conservancy, Road-watering, lighting and fire engine charges, and cost of establishment.	10,491	11,257
2 Maintenance of roads within Municipal limits and repairs to latrines and other Municipal buildings (debited to the Public Works Department).	5,265	4,844
3 Maintenance charges of the Nandod Town water works (debited to the Machinery Department).	10,588	5,296
	26,344	21,397

The increase in revenue is due to the recovery of out-standing intalments from Octroi contractor and to larger proceeds realised by the sale of plots within Municipal limits. The decrease on the expenditure side is mainly due to savings in the cost of the fuel required for the water works engine.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

(*a*) *Season and Rainfall.*

Rainfall.

65 The rainfall during the year as registered at the several head-quarter stations in the State was as follows :-

Station	1914-15	1915-16
Nandod	53.79	27.51
Bhalod	54.10	24.86
Jhagadia	47.78	24.99
Valia	54.78	32.19
Gardeshvar	53.64	28.22
Dediapada	65.98	31.53

Its effect on crops.

66 It will, thus, be seen that the rainfall during the year of report was, on the whole, very much less than in the preceding year. It was, however, adequate and suitable for agricultural purposes. Owing to long breaks, shortage of moisture was felt in the latter part of August, but a very welcome fall in September relieved the situation and the season, on the whole, was good though the outturn was slightly affected. The prices realised, especially of the staple crop of cotton, were, however, larger than in the preceding year.

67 The following table shows the principal crops grown in the State, and the area under their cultivation in the year of report as compared with 1914-15.

Principal crops and their acreage.

Crop	1914-15	1915-16
	Acres G.	Acres G.
1 Cotton	83,640- 1	77,331- 1
2 Juvar	45,898-21	55,511- 1
3 Rice	27,538-16	25,295-39
4 Bajri	15,855- 9	18,045-22
5 Kodra	15,656-25	19,005- 7
6 Toor (Cajan Pea)	13,832-13	17,023-20
7 Til (Sesamum)	5,254-34	5,452-19
8 Castor seeds	4,235-22	3,561-21
9 Mung ...	2,205-23	2,417-22
10 Ooreed ...	962-29	1,039-24
11 Gram	2,487-23	2,673-25
12 Tobacco	1,668-19	2,000-19
13 Banti	2,575-10	3,550-37
14 Morio ...	2,503-21	3,714-20
15 Wheat	1,075-11	491-16
16 Vegetables and other garden produce ...	1,061-15	2,083-24
17 Others.	12,623- 8	15,150-39
Total	2,39,074-20	2,54,348-36
Deduct land twice cropped	962-17	286-12
Net area under cultivition,	2,38,112- 3	2,54,062-24

Cotton is the most extensively cultivated crop in the State, and the reason for it is not far to seek. It entails less labour and care and pays the most. There is, however, a small decline in the area under this crop with a corresponding increase in the extent of other food stuffs.

(*b*) *Wages of labour and prices of food grains.*

68 The wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, continued to be as high as before. The demand for labour is increasing day by day and it is not likely that any appreciable reduction in the rates of wages will take place in the near future. The following table gives the rates which prevailed in the several talukas of the State during the year of report.

Wages of labour.

Class of labourers.	Nandod Taluka.	Bhalod Taluka.	Jhagadia Taluka.	Valia Taluka.	Gardeshwar Taluka.	Dediapada Taluka.	Remarks.
Agricultural labourer.	0- 3-0*	0- 6-0	0- 4-0*	0- 4-0*	0- 4-0*	0- 2-0*	* In addition to one meal.
Ordinary labourer. ...	0- 8-0	0- 5-0	0- 5-0	0- 5-0	0- 5-0†	0- 4-0	† These skilled workmen have, to be brought from outside the Taluka, and have, to be provided with food in addition.
Bricklayer.	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1- 0 0	1- 4-0†	1- 0-0†	1- 8-0	
Carpenter	1- 4-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	0-12-0	1- 0-0	1- 8-0	
Blacksmith	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0- 8-0	0-12-0	1- 0-0	1- 4-0	
Tailor	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0-12-0	0- 8-0	0- 0-0	0- 0-0	

Prices of food grains.

69 Appendix XVIII gives the prices of food grains &c. as specified in Agency letter No. 234 dated the 28th May 1898, as they prevailed in the month of March 1916, as compared with those obtaining in the same month of the preceding year. The average prices exhibited, on the whole, a higher tendeucy.

(*c*) *Forests.*

Demarcated forest area.

70 More than one-half of the area of the State is, more or less, covered with forest, but the area demarcated for working in accordance with the principles of scientific forestry is much less. The demarcated area at the close of the preceding year was 397.94 square miles, which was, however, reduced during the year to 390.70 square miles, certain portions of it in the Valia, Dediapada, and other talukas having been released and made over to the Revenue Department for cultivation.

Reservation of teak and other superior trees.

71 Teak is reserved all over the State. For the present its cutting is permitted only in undemarcated areas, previously notified, and is made subject to a girth limit. Kher, Black-wood, Tanachh and Sandal-wood are other kinds of superior timber trees which are partially reserved, that is to say, their cutting below a certain prescribed girth is prohibited. The rule that all these trees must be cut flush with the ground is always strictly enforced.

System of working the forests – the Dán system.

72 The system in force for the working of the State forests and the realisation of forest revenue is that which is known as the *Dan* system, under which State subjects and others are permitted, subject to the reservations and limitations mentioned above, to cut and remove forest produce on payment of *Dan* or royalty. The rates at which *Dan* or royalty is levied are liable to be revised from time to time, and a schedule specifying the rates of royalty, the Nakas at which they are payable, the privileges conceded to State subjects and all other information useful to the people working in the forests is published every year before the commencement of the working season.

Privileges and concessions.

73 Subject to such limitations and alterations as may be deemed desirable from time to time, certain privileges in connection with the enjoyment of forest produce are conceded to State subjects. All people residing in the State are allowed to graze their cattle in the State forests without having anything to pay for the concession. Similarly, they are at liberty to cut and remove such quantities of grass and fire-wood as they might require for their domestic purposes. In addition to these privileges, Bhils, Dhankas, and people of other aboriginal tribes are allowed to cut and remove grass and firewood for sale within the limits of the State. Similar privileges are conceded to all State subjects in respect of minor forest produce also. Free grants of timber for house-building and agricultural purposes are also given on a liberal scale. During the year of report, free permits of the value of Rs 1,683 were issued as against Rs 3,997 in the year preceding.

Cutting of fire-traces.

74 For the protection of forests from fires, the system of cutting fire-traces in the jungle is adopted. In addition to the maintenance of the old traces, several fresh traces were cut during the year.

Income and Expenditure of the Department.

75 Appendix XXII shows that the total income of the Forest Department during the year was Rs 1,04,822 as against Rs 1,10,280 during the preceding year. Depression of trade following upon war and a bad season elsewhere, was responsible for this deficit. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs 24,742 against Rs 25,298 in 1914-15. The net gain to the Department was, thus, Rs 80,080 against Rs 84,982.

(*d*) *Trade and Manufactures.*

Freedom of trade from taxation.

76 With the exception of the export duty of Rs 2 per *Kalsi* levied on mowra exported beyond the limits of the State and a light octroi duty payable to the Municipality in the town of Nandod, trade is completely free from taxation in the State.

Principal articles of Export.

77 The chief items of export from the State are cotton, forest produce, mowra-flowers, oilseeds, tobacco, Bajri, Juwar, and several other grains and *Akik* stones found near the village of Ratanpur in the Jhagadia Taluka.

Principal articles of Import.

78 The principal articles of import are piece goods and other articles of European manufacture, metals, and articles made of metal, ghi, sugar, molasses, kerosine oil, spices, wheat and finer varieties of rice.

(*e*) *Public Works.*

Expenditure on Public Works.

79 Appendix XIX gives details of expenditure incurred on Public Works during the year of report. It was Rs 1,86,043 as against Rs 1,70,643 for the preceding year, excluding expenditure on account of the Rajpipla State Railway.

The main items of expenditure during the year were as shown below –

Buildings	1,31,377
Roads, &c.	18,959
Other works of Public utility and improvement	16,637
Establishment charges &c.	16,070
Total	1,83,043

Rajpipla State Railway.

80 The State has a railway of its own called the Rajpipla State Railway which connects Nandod, the capital of the State, with the Ankleshvar station on the main line of the B. B. &. C. I. Ry. It is a narrow guage system of about 38 miles in length and stops at a distance of about 1¾ miles from the town of Nandod. The extension to the town has already been sanctioned and the work of bridging the river Karjan which intervenes, is in hand. This extension will probably be open for traffic during the next fair season. The management of the Line is with the B. B. &. C. I. Ry. Company who render half-yearly accounts of income and expenditure to the State.

Income and expenditure of the Railway.

81 According to the half-yearly accounts received from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, the gross income of the State Railway including Rs 2,948 refunded by the Railway, during the year amounted to Rs 1,23,604 against Rs 1,33,082 in the preceding year. Its expenditure came to Rs 1,55,690 against Rs 1,06,519 in the year before. The amount of expenditure mentioned above includes Rs 75,000 on account of capital charges, thus leaving Rs 80,690 for working expenses. Deducting these working expenses from the gross income i. e. Rs 1,20,656, the net profit of the Line came to about Rs 40,000 or less than 3 per cent on the capital outlay which is a very poor return. It is hoped that with the facilities afforded by the extension, there will be a marked improvement in the future earnings.

(*f*) *Post offices &c.*

Post offices.

82 The number of post offices at work in the State during the year remained unchanged. There were in all 14 post offices open as mentioned below :-

Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia, Gardeshwar, Dediapada, Raj-Pardi, Avidha, Umalla, Pratapnagar, Deheli, Vavdi, Lachhras, Sisodra.

The postal system in the State is at present under the entire control of the British Postal Department.

Telegraph offices.

83 There are in all five Telegraph offices in the State. There is a Government telegraph office in connection with the Post office at Nandod, in addition to the Railway telegraph offices at Naudod, Raj-Pardi, Umalla and Jhagadia stations on the Rajpipla State Railway.

(*g*) *Abkari and Opium.*

I. *Abkari.*

84 The sources of the abkari revenue of the State are.

Sources of abkari revenue.

1 Country liquor.
2 Toddy.
3 Europe liquors.
4 Duty on Mowra-flowers exported, and
5 Hemp drugs.

Country liquor and still-head duty system.

85 The "Sadar Distillery" or "Still-head" duty system was in force in the State during the year of report. The right to manufacture and sell country liquor was farmed out to a single contractor. This expired on the 31st of July 1916, and the Madras system has now come into force.

Strengths of liquor manufactured in the State and consumption of country liqnor.

86 The liquor manufactured is of two strengths, viz. 25° U. P. and 60° U. P., and five different rates of still-head duty and of selling prices obtain in the State. The following table gives the nnmber of country liquor shops and the total consumption of country liquor within the State during the year of report and in the year preceding.

Year.	Number of shops.	Total consumption of country liquor in Imperial gallons.	
		25° U. P.	60° U. P.
1914-15	126	82,458	1,91,860
1915-16	125	79,915	1,56,345

Incidence of shops to area and population.

87 Taking the area of the State at 1517½ square miles, and the population at 1,61,606, there is one liquor shop to every 12 square miles of the area and to 1293 persons of the population.

Europe liquors.

88 For the sale of Europe liquors, there is only one shop at Nandod. The Abkari contractor had got a license for this shop also.

Mowra flowers.

89 The right to levy *Dan* on mowra was also farmed to the same contractor.

Income from the Abkari farm.

90 The State Abkari contractor's farm referred to above comprises the following items yielding a total annual revenue of Rs 2,54,001 as shown below.

Country liquor	2,51,001
License fee for Nandod Toddy shops.	150
- Do - for Europe liquor shops.	150
Mowra export duty.	2,700
Total	2,54,001

Toddy.

91 In order to place toddy a comparatively harmless drink within the reach of all, nominal fees only are charged for tapping toddy trees. A small fee of annas four per annum is charged in the case of a brab tree in all villages, with the exception of the *rasti* villages, of the Valia and Jhagadia talukas, where it is one rupee per tree. The fee charged for tapping a date tree is only 2 annas. The privilege entitles the man not only to take juice for his home consumption but to sell it within the State except in the Town of Nandod where the right to sell toddy by retail at fixed shops formed part of the Abkari contractor's farm. The revenue realised on account of tapping toddy trees came to Rs 4,008 for the year of report as against Rs 4,233 for the year preceding.

Intoxicating drugs.

92 Bhang and Ganja are the only intoxicating drugs consumed in the State. The quantities required for consumption within the State are obtained from a wholesale British warehouse on the authority of a permit issued by the Political Agent, Rewakantha. The State has to pay full duty at the time of purchase, three-fourths of which is subsequently refunded to it by Government. The total income derived from these drugs came to Rs 3,592 for the year of report against Rs 2,960 for the year preceding.

2. *Opium.*

System of management.

93 Under a special arrangement made with Government, opium cultivation is prohibited in the State and all opium required for consumption within the State is imported duty-free from the Government opium Depot at Broach. The right to retail opium within the State is farmed to a contractor who is not required to guarantee any minimum revenue to the State. All opium required by him for retail purposes is issued to him at the rate fixed for retail sale minus two rupees eight annas per pound and in consideration of this privilege he is required to contribute a lump sum of Rs 2,000 per annum towards the cost of the preventive establishment.

Opium shops. Quantity sold and revenue realised.

94 The number of opium shops during the year was 24 as against the same number in the year preceding and the quantity of opium sold was 974 seers as against 1017½ seers in 1914-15. The total income derived from this source was Rs 17,219 for the year of report as against Rs 29,677 for the year preceding. The difference is due to delay in payment of the amounts due by the contractor, to the absence of certain special payments recovered during the preceding year and to the decrease in the sale of opium.

(*h*) *Agricultural stock.*

Agricultural stock.

95 Appendix XX gives details, in the prescribed form, in regard to agricultural stock for the year under report. The statistics show that there has been a steady increase in almost

all kinds of animals in ryots' possession, especially the increase of about 3900 in bullocks, so essential for cultivation, is an index to the prosperity of the agricultural classes.

(*i*) *Vital Statistics.*

Population according to General census and the Annual local census.

96 The population of the State according to the General census of 1911 is 1,61,606: According to the Annual local census, the population recorded for the year of report was 1,71,170 as against 1,56,544 for the year preceding. The rise also indicates the general prosperity of the State. Appendix XXIV gives details about these statistics in the usual form as compared with the preceding year.

(*j*) *General condition of the people.*

General condition of the people.

97 Although the rainfall of the year was much less than that of the preceding year, yet, as has already been said elsewhere, it was adequate and suitable for the success of agricultural operations. Owing to shortage of moisture, no doubt, the outturn was slightly gloomy but the prices realised were larger and the profits of the cultivator were, on the whole, good and decidedly better than those of the previous year. The bulk of the population of the State is dependant on agriculture and the prices of all agricultural produce being high they were fairly off this year. But in the districts, forest labour is, in some cases, a supplementary, and in others, the sole means of livelihood and the trade in forest produce not being brisk, persons affected by it had to fall back upon farm labour which was in great demand. Increase in agricultural resources, expansion in cultivation and rise in the population afford unfailing indications of a general and steady progress. From a sanitary point of view, the year was a very good one. There was no epidemic of any kind; nor did the cattle of the ryots suffer from any mortal disease.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Receipts and Disbursements.

98 Appendix XXII gives details of the actual receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury during the year of report as compared with the year preceding, a summary of the broad results of which is given in the following abstract :-

Items.	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs	Rs
(*A*) Opening Balance	6,79,618	10,98,415
(*B*) Total Receipts under the "Revenue Heads" 1 to 20 of Appendix XXII, i. e. *Revenue* received.	13,41,165	15,08,844
(*C*) Receipts under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Deposit receipts, recovery of Advances previously made by the State, and the like.	6,18,028	7,43,449
(*D*) Total Receipts.	19,59,193	22,52,293
(*E*) Total with Opening Balance.	26,38,811	33,50,708
(*F*) Expenditure under the "Account heads" 1 to 27 of Appendix XXII.	10,22,580	12,14,056
(*G*) Disbursements under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Advances made, repayment of Deposits, &c.	5,17,816	10,52,020
(*H*) Total Disbursements.	15,40,396	22,66,076
(*I*) Closing Balance	10,98,415	10,84,632
(*J*) Total, with Closing Balance	26,38,811	33,50,708

Fluctuations in receipts explained.

99 From the above abstract it will be seen that there was an increase of Rs 1,67,679 in receipts which was mainly due to the recovery of a deferred instalment of land-revenue and enhancements in assessment which followed the introduction of revision survey settlement in the Gardeshwar Taluka. The actual increase in the land-revenue is more than this and is about Rs 1,91,000 but decrease in the income derived from other sources such as abkari, opium and forests brought down the nett excess to the figure mentioned above. In abkari and opium, there is a falling off of about Rs 24,000 which was chiefly due to delay in the payment of the portions of instalments due by the contractors. Owing to depression in trade, the demand for forest materials was less and the revenue realised was, therefore, smaller.

Fluctuations in disbursements explained.

100 On the expenditure side, the following items call for remarks. Payment of expenses connected with the funeral ceremonies of H. H. the late Raja Saheb, the Installation of the present Raja Saheb, and the drawing, in advance, by the latter of his allowance swelled the expenditure in relation to the Royal Family by about Rs 1,23,000. There is, again, an increase of about Rs

49,000 noticeable in the Railway expenses, which is due to advancing funds towards the construction of a bridge over the River Karjan. The increase of Rs 12,000 in Kothar expenses which has now been abolished is due to the writing off of the loss incurred in its working during the past 15 years. There have been small excesses in other departments too, such as Police, Revenue &c. The pay of the rank and file of the Police was improved, and payment for grain compensation to them was continued which accounts for the excess in that Department. The charges for printing village maps are responsible for the increase in the Revenue Department. The small increase noticeable in the Public Works Department is due to more expenditure on works.

Reserve Fund.

101 During the year, a sum of Rs 2,84,000 was added to the State Reserve which stood at Rs 14,00,750 at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Hospital and Dispensaries in the State.

102 There is a Hospital at Nandod and a Dispensary at each of the remaining five taluka sadar stations. All these Institutions except Gardeshvar and Dediapada have been provided with accommodation for indoor patients. The following table gives, in comparison with the preceding year, the numbers of outdoor and indoor patients treated at the above institutions :-

No.	Name of Institution.	Outdoor Patients.				Indoor Patients (New admissions),	
		Total number (New admissions)		Average daily attendance.			
		1914-1915	1915-16	1914-1915	1915-16	1914-1915	1915-16
1	Nandod Hospital	31,068	30,878	380	370	244	225
2	Jhagadia Dispensary	4,679	4,469	96	84	13	35
3	Bhalod "	7,043	6,535	109	101	8	15
4	Valia "	5,427	6,324	101	116	4	19
5	Gardeshvar "	893	1,011	9	10	0	0
6	Dediapada "	728	591	11	10	0	0
	Total.	49,838	49,808	706	691	269	294

Ordinary sickness.

103 The prevailing diseases were, as usual, fever, cough, bowel complaints, dysentery, and the diseases of the skin. There was no epidemic during the year, except some sporadic cases of measles. The health of the people was, on the whole, good. There were, however, 13 cases of rabies which were all treated at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli. The journey to the Institute and back by the persons bitten were made under free tickets issued by the Railway Companies concerned and all other expenses were defrayed by the Durbar. Except in one case, the treatment proved successful.

104 The present building of the Nandod Hospital is situated in the midst of the town and in an overcrowded locality. Besides the accommodation available is not at all sufficient for its present requirements. In order to meet this long-felt want a new and spacious building on the Palace Road with better accommodation and freer ventilation, fitted up with modern appliances, was designed and commenced during the year. It is expected to be ready in a short time and will be a real boon to the public. It is named after the late Raja Saheb Sir Chhatrasinhji.

New building for Nandod Hospital.

105 The State maintains an establishment of four vaccinators and a like number of peons for vaccination purposes. It is under the control of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Gujarat Registration District. The following is a summary of the work done by this establishment during the year of report as compared with that done during the previous five years.

Vaccination.

Year	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations.
1910-11	5,625	27
1911-12	5,818	34
1912-13	5,943	108
1913-14	6,002	178
1914-15	6,184	152
1915-16	6,292	132

106 There is a Veterinary Hospital at Nandod in connection with the State Stables. Animals belonging to State and the three mounted corps as well as to private individuals are treated there free of charge. The number of private animals treated at this Hospital during the year was 1,488 against 1,457 in 1914-15.

Veterinary Hospital.

107 Excluding the Veterinary Hospital the cost of which is borne by the Stable Department, the total expenditure of the Medical Department for the year of report was Rs 19,770 against Rs 19,206 for the year preceding.

Cost of the Medical Department.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(*a*) *Primary.*

108 Primary education is free in the case of all boys belonging to the Rajput, Mahomedan and *Kaliparaj* communities and of all girls attending primary schools. *In the case of others,* a small fee of one anna per mensem *is charged but* even this small fee is remitted in the case of those who cannot afford to pay it.

Primary education free for girls and boys of Rajput, Mahomedan and *Kaliparaj* communities.

109 The number of primary schools during the year was 82 as against 83 during the preceding year. The decrease of one is due to the temporary closing of the school at Dediapada for want of attendance. Of these 82 schools, 73 were boys' Gujarati schools, including the one for Dheds. 1 was an Urdu school for Mahomedan boys and the remaining 8 were girls' schools. In villages where there are no separate schools for girls, permission is given to them to attend boys' schools.

No. of primary schools.

110 The following table gives the number of students and attendance at the above primary schools as compared with the year preceding.

No. of students and attendance.

Class of Primary schools.	1914-15				1915-16			
	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1915).	Average monthly attendance for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1916).	Average monthly attendance for the year.	Average daily attendance.
Boys' schools	76	3,734	3,719	2,746	74	3,856	3,795	2,818
Girls attending Boys' schools	0	324	306	202	0	322	296	201
Girls' schools.	7	683	654	484	8	782	745	552
Total Girls.	7	1,007	960	686	8	1,104	1,041	753
Total.	83	4,741	4,679	3,432	82	4,960	4,836	3,571

The increase noticeable in the above figures is in keeping with the general progress of this State.

111 During the year under report, the experiment of opening English classes in some of the principal vernacular schools was tried. There were five such English classes opened and attended by 156 boys in all.

English classes attached to vernacular schools.

112 The following table shows the number of students belonging to the backward classes (these include only the aboriginal tribes, such as Bhils, Dhankas &c. and not the Mahomedans) who attended the primary schools during the year of report and the year preceding :-

Proportion of backward class children to the total no. of students on the register.

Class of schools.	1914-15			1915-16		
	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes."	Proportion of col. 3 to col. 2 (Percent)	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes."	Proportion of col. 6 to col. 5 (Percent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys' Primary schools	3,734	1,042	27.90	3,856	1,040	26.97
Girls attending Boys' schools.	324	42	4.17	322	53	4.80
Girls' schools.	683			782		
Total girls.	1,007	42	4.17	1,104	53	4.80
Total.	4,741	1,084	22.86	4,960	1,093	22.04

Results of the annual examination of the Primary schools.

113 The annual examination of these schools was held by the Inspector of Primary schools with the following results –

	1914-15	1915-16
No. presented for examination	3,445	3,495
No. passed under all heads	2,478	2,550
Percentage of the passed to the No. presented	72	72.9

Vernacular School Final Examination result.

114 During the year of report 12 students passed the Vernacular School Final examination as against 14 in the preceding year.

(*b*) *Sanskrit Pathshala.*

Sanskrit Pathshala.

115 The Sanskrit Pathshala at Nandod is a very modest institution intended for giving instruction in Sanskrit literature and in the daily ritual of a Brahmin's life. At the end of the year of report, there were 55 boys on the register as against 53 in the year preceding. The average monthly number and daily attendance were 53 and 44 respectively as against 61 and 45 in 1914-15. Mr. Pandya, the first assistant of the local High School, held the annual examination of this School, when out of 71 boys presented, 52 were declared passed in all subjects.

(*c*) *Secondary education.*

The Nandod High School.

No. of students on the roll at the end of the year.

116 There is only one High School at Nandod which teaches upto the Matriculation and School Final standards. The fees charged are low and range from four annas in the first standard to one rupee in the highest or the seventh standard. The number of students on the re-

Average monthly number and daily attendance.

gister of the High school at the end of the year was 363 as against 392 in the preceding year. This decrease was only nominal and due to the fact that owing to the annual examination of the local vernacular school having been held in March instead of in November as usual, boys from that school could not join the High school before the end of the year. In April there were 63 new admissions and the number on the roll stood as high as 422. The average monthly number and the daily attendance were 368 and 297 respectively as against 370 and 299 in the year preceding.

Matric and Drawing Examination results.

117 During this year the results of the Supplementary Matriculation examination held in March 1915 were alone declared. 8 students were successful in this examination and four passed the Supplementary First Grade Art examination.

Annual examination results of the High school.

118 The annual examination of the lower standards of the High school was, as usual, held by the Head Master with the assistance of his staff, and out of 293 presented, 133 were declared successful, thus giving a percentage of 45.3 as against 49.3 in the year preceding.

High school Hostel.

119 There is a hostel established in connection with the High school, and in charge of a special Superintendent appointed by the Durbar. The building used for the purpose is spacious and suitable. The number of inmates at the end of the year was 47 as against 51 in the year preceding.

(*d*) *Physical Education.*

Means of Physical education.

120 There is a gymnasium under a special gymnastic teacher for all the Nandod Town schools and a cricket club for the High school. Twelve of the principal primary schools outside Nandod have also gymnasia attached to them under their respective head-masters.

(*e*) *General.*

School statistics for both primary and secondary education.

121 The following table gives a summary of the school statistics in regard to both Primary and Secondary education for the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

Class of schools.	1914-15				1915-16			
	No of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.
High School.	1	392	370	299	1	363	368	297
Sanskrit Pathshala.	1	53	61	45	1	55	53	44
Boys' Schools. No. of boys.	76	3,734	3,719	2,746	74	3,856	3,795	2,818
Girls attending Boys' Schools	0	324	306	202	0	322	296	201
Girl's Schools.	7	683	654	484	8	782	745	552
Total Girls.	7	1,007	960	686	8	1,104	1,041	753
Total Primary Schools.	83	4,741	4,679	3,432	82	4,960	4,836	3,571
Grand Total.	85	5,186	5,110	3,776	84	5,378	5,257	3,912

122 The State maintains a sufficient number of scholarships on stipends varying from Rs 9 to Rs 7 per mensem at the Ahmedabad Training Colleges in order to ensure a constant and adequate supply of trained teachers, (male and female) for employment in the State.

Vernacular Training College scholarships.

123 In addition to the above,

Scholarships for higher University and Medical and Technical education

One boy studying in the Kalabhavan technical school at Baroda,
One studying in the Agricultural College at Poona,
Two studying in the Arts College at Baroda, and
Four studying in the Medical School at Ahmedabad,

get scholarships from this State. A special scholarship of £ 100 per annum has also been awarded to the son of Kumar Digvijaysinhji for studying in England.

124 The total cost on account of education during the year amounted to Rs 51,509 as against Rs 50,265 in the year preceding.

Total cost of the Education Department.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

125 The following table gives the usual statistics in regard to the Estates under State management during the year of report.

Estates under State management.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of the Thakor.	Age	Opening balance on 1st April 1915	Total receipts during 1915-16	Total disbursements during 1915-16	Closing balance on 31st March 1916	Amount paid in liquidation of debt (included in the disbursements shown in col : 7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Boridra.	Chandrasinhji Narpatsinhji.	16	27,264- 7- 5	1,967- 3- 8	11,323- 3- 8	17,908- 7- 5	-
2	Pantalavdi.	Anvarkhan Akbarkan.	15	35,819- 6-10	12,837-12- 6	4,566- 3- 0	44,091- 0- 4	-
3	Rampura.	Gemalsinhji Himatsinhji	15	223- 9- 6	592- 8- 1	334- 9- 5	481- 8- 2	-
4	Haripura.	Chhatrasinhji Naharsinhji	24	1,183- 6- 5	8,568- 3- 8	7,021- 9- 7	2,730- 0- 6	-
5	Sajva.	Naharsinhji Himatsinhji.	31	2,747- 3- 9	771-11- 0	1,084-12- 6	2.434- 2- 3	Was restored to the Thakore during the year.
				67,238- 1-11	24,737- 6-11	24,330- 6- 2	67,645- 2- 8	

The Estate of the Thakor of Sajwa, who had already attained majority was released during the year and made over to him on the completion of the Survey and Settlement operations in his villages.

126 There are two printing presses in the State. Both of them are at Nandod. One of these is a State Press where the Durbar Gazette is published and other printing work done for the State. The other is a private concern and occasionally does some job work.

Printing presses.

127 There is a public library at Nandod which is manitained by annual subscription from members supplemented by a grant from the State. Libraries, on a smaller scale, are also maintained at the villages of Bhalod, Lachhras and Sisodra.

Libraries.

128 There was no death from wild animals during the year. There were, however, 28 deaths from snake bites as against 19 in the year preceding.

Loss of life from wild and poisonous animals.

129 Appendices I to XXV in the prescribed from are attached.

Appendices.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Rajpipla State showing changes in personnel during the year 1915-16.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Motibhai Mathurbhai Desai.	Suba	1-4-15	17-7-15	Died. Mr. Chandulal Madhubhai Mehta was in charge till 7-9-15
Manibhai Khandubhai Desai.	Ag. Suba	7-9-15	-	Appointed ag. Suba
Phirozshah Dhanjishah Kothawala.	Suba	1-2-16	-	Appointed permanent Suba, but will work as Huzur secretary until further orders.
Shivcharansinh Devisinh.	Ag. Superintendent of Police.	1-4-15	7-4-15	Reverted on account of the appointment of permanent Superintendent of Police.
Ruben Sammuel Nagavkar.	Superintendent of Police.	8-4-15	-	Appointed permanent Superintendent of Police.
Nusservanji Dhanjishaw Dastur	Machinery Superintendent.	23-11-15	-	Appointed in charge of the Machinery Department which has now been made independent of the Public Works Department.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

List of laws in force in the Rajpipla State (1915-16)

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(a) *Acts borrowed from the enactments of the Indian Legislature and applied by the Darbar, to the Rajpipla State, with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements, &c.*			
The Indian Penal Code with amendments	Yes.		
The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.			
The Indian Evidence Act, Act I of 1872, with amendments.			
The Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, with amendments.			
The Indian Contract Act, Act IX of 1872			
The Whipping Act, Act VI of 1864.			
The Cattle Trespass Act, Act I of 1871, with amendments.			
The Indian Opium Act, Act I of 1878.			
The Abkari Act, Bombay Act V of 1878			
Amendment of the above, Bombay Act V of 1901.			
The Jail Act, Bombay Act II of 1874, with amendments.			
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, Bombay Act III of 1876.			
The Moffusil Municipalities Act, (in part) Bombay Act VI of 1873.			
The Sale of Poisons Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1866.			
The Village Police Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1867.			
The Indian Post offices Act, Act VI of 1898.			

The Guardian and Wards Act, Act VIII of 1890.		
Regulation for the formal recognition of heirs, &c, Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827.		
Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, Act XV of 1865.		
Intestate succession amongst Parsis, Act XXI of 1865.	Yes	
The Indian Census Act, Act XVII of 1890.		
The Indian Census Act, Act X of 1900.		
The Epidemic Diseases Act, Act III of 1897.		
The Indian Census Act, Act XVI of 1910.		
(*b*) *Acts and Regulations passed by the Darbar.*		
The Rajpipla Stamp and Court fees Act of 1885		
Amendments of the above by notification		
No. 4 of 21-7-85.		
Process fee rules of 26-8-85.		
No. 13 of 7-9-85.		
No. 16 of 12-10-85.		
No. 448 of 28-10-85.		
No. 3 of 9-7-86.		
No. 505 of 23-7-87.		
No. 4 of 8-11-88.		
No. 13 of 11-4-89.		
No. 14 of 20-5-89.		
No. 32 of 5-12-90.		
No. 397 of 6-8-91.		
No. 212 of 7-8-91.		
No. 186 of 22-7-93.		
No. 2 of 6-3-94.		
No. 2 of 11-6-99.		
No. 70 of 30-5-4.		
No. 27 of 5-9-4.		
No. 10 of 31-8-6.		
The Rajpipla Registration Act of 1885.		
Amendments of the above by notification		
No. 14 of 24-9-85.		
No. 35 of 19-11-87.		
No. 58 of 15-5-89.		
No. 1 of 7-12-96.		
No. 10 of 15-6-1901.		
No. 4 of 28-8-1901.		

The Rajpipla State Survey law of 1885.
The Rajpipla Limitation Act of 1886.
Amendments of the above by notification
No. 13 of 11-9-86.
No. 4 of 3-9-98.
The Rajpipla Pleaders' rules of 1885 as amended by notification
No. 64 of 2-6-88.
No. 2 of 10-7-93.
No. 16 of 12-7-2.
No. 5 of 16-8-7.
Rules amending Village Police Act (1885 and 1887).
Abkari rules modifying the Abkari Act (1887) as amended by notification
No. 66 of 25-4-13.
No. 67 of 2-5-13.
The Rajpipla Paltan and Risala Rules of 1887, as amended by Circular
No. 23of 23-9-87.
The Rajpipla Forest Law of 1895.
Amendment of the above by circular
No. 26 of 13-11-1907.
No. 76 of 30-6-13.
The Rajpipla District Police Law of 1896
The Rajpipla Gambling Law of 1899 as amended by notification
No. 3 of 1-8-99.
Rules amending the Mamlatdars' courts Act (1900).
Regulation of 1901 regarding the prevention of Farcy & Glanders diseases.
The Rajpipla Arms Act of 1902, with schedules and rules.
Amendment, regulating the levy of fees in certain cases. Notification
No. 51 of 1-6-1907.
Regulations of 1903 regulating the import and transport of explosives.
Lewa Patidar marriage rules of 1904.
Rules regulating the storage of Kerosine and such other inflammable materials (1904).
Desertion from the Fouj and the Municipal Departments- Notification

No. 658 of 6-2-1906.		
Jurisdiction over Native officers and Sepoys of the British Indian Army-Notification No. 2 of 24-7-1907.		
Rajpipla Explosives Act of 1908. 15-8-8.		
Amending Chapters VI & VII of the Indian Penal Code. No. 19 of 21-8-8.		
Amending Sections 4,108, 124A, 153A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code. 21-8-1908.		
Amending Section 28 of the Lewa Patidars' Marriage Rules of 1904. No. 39 of 21-10-1908.		
Rules regarding Tea shops in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 28-1-9.		
Consolidating and amending the game law of the State. Notification No. 37 of 3-1-16.		Yes.
Notification modifying the Village Police Rules of 1885. No. 10 of 12-8-10.		
Rules for the Supply of water for private use (Nandod Town Water Works). Notification No. 13 of 30-8-10.		
Amending section 17 of the above Rules. Notification No. 105 of 4-6-1912.		
Amending Section 15 A of the above rules. Notifiication No. 5 of 24-7-15.		Yes.
Amending Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act. Notification No. 31 of 26-11-10.		
In concellation of Notification No. 31 of 26-11-10, amending section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act. Notification No. 6 of 31-7-1912.		
(c) *Circular orders and notifications published as having the force of law.*		
Powers of the Survey Superintendent in certain matters, No. 4164 of 26-12-84. No. 137 of 19-5-85.		
Powers of the Municipal officer in certain matters, No. 4063 of 31-12-84.		

Defining the responsibility of village officers, owners of alienated lands and others, for assisting and giving correct information to Survey officers,

No. 22 of 9-9-85.

Protection of State servants from civil suits, No. 2 of 24-7-85.

Impressment of carts,

No. 41 of 8-11-84.
No. 81 of 1-1-85.
No. 472 of 9-11-85.
No. 9 of 28-8-90.
No. 10 of 2-9-90.
No. 38 of 8-1-92.

Disallowing suits on foreign judgments other than those passed by a British court,

No. 6 of 17-8-85.

Removal of carcasses of dead animals,

No. 43 of 19-10-86.

Providing special procedure for the disposal by Panch of matrimonial disputes amongst Bhils and similar classes,

No. 1315 of 6-3-86.

Allowing two appeals in every criminal case,

No. 10 of 3-9-86.

Removal and pruning of hedges,

No. 14 of 11-9-86.

Registration of Births and Deaths,

No. 44 of 20-10-86.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue from Bhil villages (1886).

Making the affixing of obscene notifications, &c, penal,

No. 38 of 24-1-87.

Regulating the procedure of civil courts in cases relating to disputes about house-sites,

No. 93 of 4-4-89.
No. 3770 of 9-9-87.

Non-delivery of State records, &c, by Talatis and others,

No. 94 of 14-4-89.

Prohibiting the burial of dead bodies *within certain limits*,

No. 17 of 22-5-89.

Prisoners' testimony, No. 60 of 20-6-87
Regulating the levy of duty upon export of Mowra flowers,
No. 6 of 17-7-87.
Prohibiting the storage of grass and other inflammable materials within certain limits,
No. 31 of 4-10-87.
Recovery of superior holders' dues,
No. 38 of 20-10-87.
No. 3757 of 1-11-90.
No. 19 of 28-9-92.
Possession of cornelian stones-
No. 1841 of 10-11-87.
Destruction of unclaimed documents in a registration office, No. 35 of 19-11-87
Treasure Trove- No. 60 of 23-5-88.
Powers of servants of the Octroi Farmer
No. 27 of 9-10-88.
Notifying the introduction of survey settlement into the Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas, and guaranteeing occupancy rights, and conceding rights to trees, &c, &c,
No. 1118 of 13-8-88,
No. 627 of 17-6-89.
No. 1726 of 6-10-90.
No. 1444 of 3-8-92.
No. 1262 of 7-6-94.
Drift wood- No. 52 of 11-11-89.
Rules regulating the procedure for the occupation of State waste land,
No. 45 of 27-2-90.
Abolishing certain taxes and cesses,
No. 119 of 27-6-90.
No. 36 of 25-12-91.
Abolition of the Babashahi currency in State transactions and from State accounts, No. 57 of 14-6-92.
Export of sand & stones,
No. 39 of 10-1-93.
No. 6 of 1-8-94.
Confirming and continuing the barring of civil courts in suits against the State,
No. 93 of 4-4-87.

Boundary marks, No. 58 of 14-4-93.

Rules for the tapping of toddy trees,

Nos. 17 & 18 of 10-11-93.

Power of Thandars and certain other officers to issue summonses,

No. 40 of 5-12-93.
No. 38 of 29-11-4.

Powers of the Survey Superintendent and of Taluka officers in certain survey matters·

No. 98 of 19-6-94.
No. 2 of 10-7-94.
No. 3 of 10-7-94.

Directing the service of sale proclamations on the Talati of the village in which the lands to be sold are situated,

No. 1 of 28-4-96.

Property in 'Khali' lands,

No. 30 of 15-6-96.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue,

No. 9 of 23-9-96.
No. 8 of 28-7-98.

Cession of jurisdiction over lands traversed by the Rajpipla State Railway,

No. 16 of 23-6-97.
No. 97 of 4-5-99.

Defining the constitution of the several Departments of the State and the powers of the officers presiding over them,

No. 55 of 21-5-97.

Defining the additional powers which the Dewan is to exercise in the absence of His Highness from the State,

No. 4 of 11-7-98.

Empowering Thandars and Chief Constables and Police Patels to take action in certain cases of emergency where breach of peace is apprehended,

No. 1 of 7-8-98.

Rules for the execution of decrees of British courts, No. 2 of 9-8-98.

Rules regulating the production of State records as evidence in courts of law, No. 10 of 9-3-99.

Responsibility for giving information as to births, No. 88 of 6-4-99.

Rules regulating procedure in pauper suits No. 14 of 14-6-99.

Investing the Municipal officer with District Magistrate's powers in regard to cattle pounds in the Nandod Town, No. 6 of 27-7-99.

Declaring the abolition of Babashai currency in private transactions also, and fixing the rate of conversion for contracts made in that currency, No. 28 of 25-3-1901

Bhang and Ganja Regulation, No. 8 of 31-7-1901.

Publishing revised schedules of octroi duties, No. 25 of 5-11-1903.

Rules regulating the sale of toddy by toddy owners, No. 56 of 29-3-1904.

Investing Dewan with all the residuary powers during His Highness' tour in Europe, No. 59 of 13-4-1904.

Prohibition of alienation of Service and Devasthan lands,
No. 3703 of 3-12-90.
No. 78 of 27-6-1905.

Restricting alienation of restored estates No. 6 of 15-5-1907.

Transfer of village sites. No. 65 of 1-4-8.

Authorising Taluka Aval Karkuns to perform magisterial duties under certain contigencies. No. 27 of 22-9-1908.

Barring civil suits regarding cash allowances without sanction of the Hazur. No. 47 of 11-11-1908.

Prohibiting the removal of earth from the approaches of Rajghat and Distillery Road, &c. No. 71 of 11-1-1909.

Prevention of cruelty to animals. No. 12 of 18-8-1909.

Sanction to prosecute Durbar servants. No. 69 of 24-5-11.

Rules regulating shops for the sale of aerated waters in the town of Nandod. N. 74 of 30-5-11.

Prevention of burning fires in State Forests·
N. 20 of 11-9-11.

Rules regulating shops for the sale of ice in the town of Nandod.
No. 72 of 21-2-12.

Rules prohibiting the appropriation of agricultural lands to non-agricultural purposes without permission.
Notification No. 99 of 17-5-1912.

Altering the limit of Bhang and Ganja to be kept by travellers on journey as fixed by para: 5 of Notification No. 9 of 31-7-1901.
Notification No. 27 of 7-12-12.

Prohibiting the removal of earth, Kanker &c from the approaches & beds of the Bhund kotar behind the Bungalows which are being constructed for the younger Kumars
No. 64 of 23-4-13.

Prohibiting the importation, manufacture and possession, without a license, of fireworks made of explosive substances
No. 24 of 11-11-13.

Prohibiting the publication of unauthorised news relating to the British Naval and Military forces.
Notification No. 12 of 14-8-14.

Empowering revenue officers to conduct sales of immovable property ordered by Civil courts.
Notification No. 19 of 11-9-14.

Hajri Rules.
Notification No. 50 of 21-12-14.

Boiler Inspection Rules.
Notification No. 52 of 31-12-14.

Rules for the recovery of grazing fees.
Notification No. 55 of 15-1-15.

Retail purchase of cotton by shopkeepers.
Notification No. 64 of 5-3-15.

(*d*) *The Hindu and Mahomedan laws, and the Law of Torts.*

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Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajpipla State, 1915-16.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the current year.							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	Strength at the end of last year.	Vacancies which had remained unfilled at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties			Vacancies at the end of this year.	Strength at the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
				Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.					European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.			
1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	6A	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15
Cavalry	20	3	1	0	0	1	3	20	0	0	0	0	3	*17		5,685- 0- 7	* Besides these there are 27 "Bindressi" Sowars for orderly duty, &c, the total cost of whose maintenance is Rs7,695-9-6.
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	‡13	0	0	0	0		0	‡ Of these, two are serviceable and eleven unserviceable. There are no special gunners employed, the "Paltan" men ("Infantry") doing the work of firing salutes, &c, when required.
Infantry	101	8	17	4	0	5	0	101	0	0	0	0	15	86		9,612- 6- 1	
Total.	121	11	18	4	0	6	3	§121	0	13	0	0	18	103		15,297-6- 8	

§ Members of these corps assist the Regular Executive Police Force of the State, and perform many of the duties discharged elsewhere by the Police.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1915-16.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla State proper											
Superintendent of Police...	1	200+75 P.T.A	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	This statement embraces members of the Executive District Police Force only, and has no reference to Village Police nor to the "Military Force," dealt with in Appendix III, the members of which assist the regular Police and perform duties which, in other places, are performed by the regular Police, thus serving, to a great extent, as an auxiliary Police force.
Police Inspector ...	1	75+20 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	50+15 P.T.A		0	1	0	1	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	40+15 P.T.A		0	0	0	1	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	35+15 P.T.A		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	30+15 P.T.A		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar ...	1	20+10 P.T.A		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	

Jamadar ...	1	15+2 P.A.+ 10P.T.A	42,542-3-5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Jamadar. ...	1	15+1 P.A.+ 10P.T.A		0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Jamadars. ...	3	15+10 P.T.A.		0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Havildars ...	9	12		0	3	0	0	0	9	0
Naiks ...	26	10		0	9	0	0	0	25	0
First class constables ...	48	9		0	20	0	6	0	35	0
Second class constables ...	122	8		20	55	5	0	0	101	0
Daffedar (Mounted Head constable) ...	1	30		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sowars (First Class mounted Constables)	2	26		0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Do- (Second Do-)	13	25		0	5	0	0	0	13	0
Total for Rajpipla State proper	235		42,542-3-5	21	95	5	13	0	200	0
Sagbara										
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	35		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar ...	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havildar ...	1	12		0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Naik ...	1	9	1,523-13-6	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Constables ...	20	7		1	4	1	0	0	5	0
Constables ...										
Sowars ...	2	8		1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total Sagbara	25		1,523-13-6	2	6	1	1	1	8	0
Vadi										
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	0	0	529-13-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havildar ...	1	12		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Second class Constables....	4	8		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Vadi	5		529-13-5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Grand Total	265		44,595-14-4	23	101	6	14	1	210	0

There is no separate appointment of a Sub-Inspector but the Kamdar of the Vasava performs the duties of that appointment.

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1915-16.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on no. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajpipla.	295	433 A	321	475 B	310	471 C	126	200	155	206	39.25	42.10	40.65	42.46	A. Out of 433 cases, 27 were struck off as "no crime" and 1 was found to be non-cognizable, leaving 405 "true cases". B. 475 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State. C. of the 475 accused persons shown under B, 2 were released by Police on bond, 2 were turned into approvers and pardoned and the remaining 471 were sent up for trial, with the following result, 200 accused were convicted. 206 were acquitted or discharged. 65 remained pending trial at the end of the year, making up the total of 471 as shown in C above.

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Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1915-16.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajpipla	12,892- 5-9	75,580-14-1	8,184-14-10	4,222-12-6	63.48	5.59	

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1915-16.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons implicated.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died or escaped during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Cases awaiting trial.	Persons pending trial
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, Sections 143 to 160.	2	10	12	6	10	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
2 Offences by or relating to Public servants, Chapter IX, Sections 161 to 170.	4	2	6	2	6	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190.	3	5	8	8	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

4 False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI, Sections 191 to 229.	0	5	5	5	4	10	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
5 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII, Sections 231 to 263.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267.	0	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
7 Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 294A.	0	6	6	1	4	11	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
8 Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV Sections 295 to 298.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.																														
(*a*) Offences affecting life, Sections 302 to 311.	2	11	13	11	10	14	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
(*b*) Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, the exposure of infants, and the concealment of births, Sections 312 to 318.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*c*) Hurt, Sections 323 to 338.	16	251	267	166	237	411	12	1	2	0	3	6	0	12	39	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	30	8

(*d*) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 341 to 348.	0	21	21	11	18	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
(*e*) Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358.	1	9	10	15	8	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
(*f*) Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374.	0	6	6	1	5	11	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
(*g*) Rape, Section 376.	0	3	3	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
(*h*) Unnatural offences, Section 377.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Sections 379 to 462.																													
(*a*) Theft, Sections 379 to 382.	4	114	118	79	110	184	106	0	64	4	12	21	5	106	60	0	0	41	16	5	7	10	1	0	0	0	0	8	18
(*b*) Extortion, Sections 384 to 389.	3	3	6	2	6	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*c*) Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402	0	3	3	1	3	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
(*d*) Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 to 405.	3	9	12	3	10	9	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
(*e*) Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409.	0	5	5	3	3	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

(*f*) Receiving of stolen property, Sections 411 to 414.	2	6	8	4	8	6	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*g*) Cheating, Sections 417 to 420.	0	7	7	3	5	11	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3		
(*h*) Mischief, Sections 426 to 440.	3	74	77	50	68	119	13	0	2	0	7	4	0	13	99	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7		
(*i*) Criminal trespass, Sections 447 to 462.	0	97	97	69	79	165	17	0	7	0	3	4	3	17	117	0	0	5	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	31		
11 Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, Sections 465 to 489.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12 Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, Sections 493 to 498.	2	24	26	15	21	35	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11		
13 Defamation, Chapter XXI, Sections 500 to 502.	0	4	4	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14 Criminal intimidation, insult & annoyance, Chapter XXII, Sections, 504 to 510.	31	334	365	363	323	558	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	516	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	37		
Total Penal Code	76	1012	1088	824	952	1697	195	3	93	4	28	59	8	195	1343	0	1	55	29	9	13	15	4	2	1	0	0	0	136	158		

Offences under Special Laws																															
1 Gambling Act	0	2	2	1	2	10	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Opium Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Arms Act	0	2	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Cattle Trespass Act	1	43	44	21	37	58	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	
5 Abkari Act	0	34	34	15	32	42	35	0	0	0	13	22	0	35	5	0	0	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
6 Municipal Act	2	18	20	33	18	30	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
7 Forest Act	1	1	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8 District Police Law	0	17	17	7	16	17	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
9 Import, Transport and Sale of Explosives.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10 The sale of Poisons Act.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11 Rules for the supply of water in Nandod town.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12 Stamp Act.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13 Cows Protection Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14 Treasure Trove Act.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15 Registration of births & deaths. } cir. No. 44 of 20-10-86.	0	2	2	6	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Special Laws	4	119	123	92	111	165	85	0	0	0	13	72	0	85	70	0	0	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	10		
Total Penal Code and Special Laws.	80	1131	1211	916	1063	1862	280	3	93	4	41	131	8	280	1413	0	1	62	33	11	13	15	4	2	1	0	0	0	148	168	

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Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1915–16.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1915-16					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	8	7	3	16	0	0	0	0	24	19	10	0	8	0	1	0	
Nandod Town First Class Magistrate's Court	310	197	5	80	41	167	2	2	535	297	62	131	91	0	0	13	
Nandod Taluka First. Class Magistrate's Court	40	236	7	88	26	234	0	1	65	356	75	232	36	0	0	13	
Bhalod Second Class Magistrate's Court.	256	271	79	84	109	242	0	4	364	518	112	295	37	0	0	74	
Jhagadia First Class Magistrate's Court.	202	268	24	108	11	260	5	4	371	412	72	255	33	0	0	52	
Valia Second Class Magistrate's Court.	60	79	16	44	25	62	0	2	135	149	25	85	26	0	0	13	
Gardeshwar Second Class Magistrate's Court.	34	49	5	20	8	40	0	3	52	76	18	35	22	0	0	1	
Dediapada Third Class Magistrate's Court.	0	12	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	17	0	2	15	0	0	0	
Sagbara District Magistrate's Court.	7	12	0	16	0	1	0	1	10	18	4	0	12	0	0	2	
Total	917	1131	139	471	222	1006	7	17	1556	1862	378	1035	280	0	1	168	

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1915-16.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Sir Nyayadhish court.	37	0	0	26	19	10	8	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Huzur court.	15	2	1	7	7	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	
Total	52	2	1	33	26	13	10	14	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	

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Appendix X.

Civil Work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of — 1915-16.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
											Description				Value											
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	589	517	951	903	1540	1420	1023	983	517	437	Rs. 73,388-2-0	192	705	6	698	177	18	10	0	183	491	133	176	Rs. 1,03,789-9-2	Y. M. D. 0 7 11	

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Appendix XI.

Civil Work – Results of applications for execution of decrees – 1915-16.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1915-16.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	456	422	61,565-8-3	618	933	1,13,165-5-7	1074	1,355	1,74,730-13-10	652	649	87,741-5-5	422	706	86,989-8-5	412	183	111	

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Appendix XII.

Civil work — Number and results of appeals in civil suits — 1915-16.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Huzur Court, Rajpipla State.	16	27	50	49	66	76	39	58	27	18	Rs 9,488- 7-8	Rs 16,508-14-0	24	31	10	14	3	11	1	0	1	2	Y. M. D. 0. 10. 2.	Y. M. D. 0. 3. 28.

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Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during 1915-16.

Stations.		Number of Prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail, &c.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
					Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nandod Jial	Convicted	1	55	112	150	167	55.63	51.50	50	11,615- 6- 8	Days.	The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year.
	Undertrial		1	84	50	85	2.52	3.02	1	85- 0- 4	12.2	
Taluka Lock-ups	Convicted	6	3	105	87	108	1.80	3.14	0	230- 7- 0		There was one death among the convicts in the Nandod Jail during the year.
	Undertrial		7	169	104	176	3.51	5.0	7	225-13- 0	10.36	
Total	Convicted	7	58	217	237	275	57.43	54.64	50	11,845-13- 8		
	Undertrial		8	253	154	261	6.03	8.02	8	310-13- 4	11.21	

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Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Rajpipla State–1915–16.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajpipla	1321	1175	834	749	446	378	18	23	4	15	19	10	1306	1164	7,54,639–14–3	6,69,689– 4– 9	26	16	25	20	

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Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1915-16.

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		
1 Mortgages ...	834	4,58,338 4 3	3,725 9 6		749	4,36,343 9 6	3,101 11 0		
2 Sale-deeds ...	446	2,54,584 4 0	1,615 10 6		378	2,08,068 0 3	1,444 14 6		
3 Wills ...	18	28,256 0 0	52 8 0		23	24,056 0 0	56 4 0		
4 Money bonds ...	4	1,497 0 0	3 0 6		15	1,544 0 0	87 9 0		
5 Miscellaneous ...	19	17,183 6 0	102 6 6		10	5,062 0 0	34 7 0		
Total	1,321	7,59,858 14 3	5,499 3 0		1,175	6,75,073 9 9	4,724 13 6		
Deduct expenditure	0	0 0 0	397 7 11		0	0 0 0	731 13 11		
Net profit.	0	0 0 0	5,101 11 1		0	0 0 0	3,992 15 7		

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Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1915-16.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April.	Receipts.		Total in current year.	Expenditure.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nandod Municipality.	0	8,286-15-3	12251-14-5	12251-14-5	Debited to the Municipality		0	* Includes only conservancy, latrines, street-lighting, watering, and fire-engine charges and cost of establishment. † Repair and maintenance of Roads within the Nandod Municipal limits. ‡ Nandod Town water works maintenance charges. § Repairs to Municipal latrines, wells, &c. The Municipality at Nandod is managed as a department of the State and its income and expenditure form part of the general receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury.
					* 10,490-15- 5	* 11,257- 0- 0		
					Debited to other departments though strictly appertaining to the Municipality.			
					† 4,596-13- 8	† 4,333- 6-11		
					‡ 10,588- 6-11	‡ 5,296- 8- 3		
					§ 668- 0- 6	§ 510- 8-11		
					15,853- 5- 1	10,140- 8- 1		
					26,344- 4- 6	21,397- 8- 1		

P. H. DASTUR.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Rajpipla State.

State.	April 1915.	May 1915.	June 1915.	July 1915.	August 1915.	September 1915.	October 1915.	November 1915.	December 1915.	January 1916.	February 1916.	March 1916.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	In. cent															
Rajpipla	0-0	0-0	8-29	4-61	7-76	3-63	3-7	0-15	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	27-51	53-79	48-8	*1910-11 44-64
Station- Nandod																1911-12 23-39
																1912-13 50-34
																1913-14 68-22
																1914-15 53-79
																Total 240-38
																Average=48. 08.

P H. DASTUR.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains (as specified in Agency letter No. 284 dated the 28th May 1898) for the year 1915-16.

Articles.	During March (past year). lbs per rupee.	During March (present year). lbs per rupee.	Remarks.
Bajri ...	17	19	
Ooreed ...	20	17	
Mung ...	20	17	
Til (Sesamum) ...	11	12	
Gram ...	15½	16½	
Toor (Split) " Dál " ...	12	13	
Gram - Do -	12	13	
Rice, 1st sort	12	10	
Rice, 2nd sort ...	14	12	
Rice, 3rd sort ...	16	14	
Mung (Split) " Dal " ...	16	14	
Mowra flowers ...	40	40	

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1915-16.

(from 1-4-15 to 31-3-16).

Description of works.	Expenditure.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
A. Buildings.			
1 Schools.	1,088- 8- 1	1,160-11-11	2,249- 4- 0
2 Dharmshalas.	1,012-14- 9	1,019-15- 7	2,032-14- 4
3 Dispensaries.	1,007- 9- 0	608- 1- 1	1,615-10- 1
4 Public offices.	3,592-15- 4	2,822- 8- 8	6,415- 8- 0
5 Village choras.	426- 3-11	484- 3-10	910- 7- 9
6 Other Darbar buildings.	1,09,099-15-1	9,053- 0- 9	1,18,152-15-10
Total A.	1,16,228- 2- 2	15,148-9-10	1,31,376-12-0
B. Roads, &c.			
1 Roads.	2,641-10 -9	15,640- 6- 4	18,282- 1- 1
2 Boats	0- 0- 0	676- 8- 7	676- 8- 7
Total B.	2,641-10- 9	16,316-14-11	18,958- 9- 8
C. Other works of Public Utility & Improvement.			
1 Wells.	511-10- 2	0	511-10- 2
2 Tanks (including Ghats).	100- 0- 0	0	100- 0- 0
3 Nandod Water Works.			
(1) Expenditure on masonry works (original or repairs).	531- 7-10	0	531- 7-10
(2) Expenditure on account of purchase of new engines, &c or repairs of old ones.	0	0	0

(3) Expenditure on account of working.	5,187- 2- 9	0	5,187- 2- 9
Total 3 Nandod Water works	5,718-10- 7	0	5,718-10- 7
4 Groyne.	101-14- 5	0	101-14- 5
5 Other miscellaneous works and improvements	10,204-12-10	0	10,204-12-10
Total C.	16,637- 0- 0	0	16,637- 0- 0
D. Miscellaneous Items.			
1 Tools and plant.	48-5-7	0	48-5-7
2 Stock.	614-4-1	0	614-4-1
3 Miscellaneous.	20-1-5	0	20-1-5
Total D.	682-11-1	0	682-11-1
Total A, B, C, D.	1,36,189-8-0	31,465- 8- 9	1,67,655-0-9
E Establishment charges.	15,387-15- 0	0	15,387-15- 0
Total A to E.	1,51,577-7-0	31,465- 8- 9	1,83,042-15-9
F. Railway charges, as adjusted in the State Treasury accounts during the year.			
Capital charges.	75,000-0-0	0	75,000-0-0
Working charges.	80,690-6-2	0	80,690-6-2
Total F.	1,55,690-6-2	0	1,55,690-6-2
Grand Total.	3,07,267-13-2	31,465- 8- 9	3,38,733-5-11

P. H. DASTUR.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1915–16.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.													Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.		Cows.		Buffaloes.				Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
		Working.	Calves.	Full grown	Heifers	Males.		Females											
						Working	Calves.	Full grown	Heifers										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nandod Taluka	1915-16	10,324	4,71[illegible]	6,205	2,747	122	300	3,564	1,262	192	130	20	314	13,242	4,468	0	384	1,807	
Bhalod „		9,397	1,648	3,621	2,269	23	240	3,084	1,827	109	187	52	147	6,494	4,549	0	299	1,282	
Jhagadia „		7,889	2,595	5,871	3,460	79	361	2,887	1,484	97	134	42	115	5,711	4,038	0	187	1,658	
Valia „		10,174	1,554	9,328	8,606	98	1,050	3,086	1,050	137	135	29	30	6,174	4,910½	0	223	2,121	
Vadi		683	346	954	400	20	44	214	75	11	6	3	0	515	434	0	7	220	
Gardeshwar „		4,775	766	3,583	3,379	16	182	1,586	1,141	62	28	4	21	3,689	2,470	0	38	193	
Dediapada „		2,952	663	3,037	3,662	19	11	813	522	19	22	1	0	3,232	1,476	0	5	621	
Sagbara		1,066	426	1,166	206	8	42	201	104	27	13	5	0	613	501	0	29	383	
Total.		47,260	12,709	33,765	24,729	385	2,230	15,435	7,465	654	655	156	627	39,670	22846½	0	1172	8,285	

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Rajpipla State, 1915-16.

Name of State.	Abkari revenue.					Opium.		Bhang & Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks
	Country Spirit.		Europe liquor.	Export duty on mowra.	Miscellaneous.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
	Number of shops.	Revenue.												
Rajpipla.	125	2,41,601-0-0	150	2,700	396-15-3	24	17,218-13-7	23	3,592-8-0	4	4,157-11-0	176	2,69,816-15-10	

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXII.

RAJPIPLA STATE.

For the year ending the 31st March 1916 as compared with the year ending the 31st March 1915.

No.	Items.	1914-15	1915-16
	Opening Balance.	6,79,618- 5- 4	10,98,415- 0- 7
	Receipts.		
1	Land Revenue.	6,67,267-15-11	8,58,487- 9- 2
2	Forest.	1,10,280- 5- 1	1,04,822- 2-11
3	Abkari, Opium, &c.	2,93,667- 3- 8	2,60,816-15-10
4	Stamps.	33,347- 8- 0	29,663- 2- 9
5	Registration.	5,606- 9- 6	4,789-14- 0
6	Law and Justice.	6,402-11- 2	6,729-13- 3
7	Jail.	6,257-13- 3	5,707- 7-10
8	Police.	148- 7-11	70- 6- 4
9	Education.	3,978- 5- 3	4,270- 4- 2
10	Medical.	39- 7- 2	24- 8- 9
11	Fouj (Military).	2,594- 5- 8	1,011-11- 3
11A	Stables.	0	2,100-11- 8
12	Public Works.	17,742-15-10	15,877-13- 5
13	Railway.	1,33,082- 5- 2	1,23,604- 5-11
13A	Machinery Department.	0	7,554-11- 9
14	Municipal.	8,286-15- 3	12,251-14- 5
15	Gardens.	89-12- 6	0
16	Press.	61- 2- 6	88- 0- 2
17	Record.	0- 5- 0	0
18	Others (Huzur and Khangi).	315-13- 7	19- 6- 3
19	Guaranteed rights.	13,593- 6- 6	13,593- 6- 6
20	Miscellaneous.	38,401- 7- 3	48,359- 8- 9
	Total Revenue	13,41,165- 0- 2	15,08,843-15- 1

	Debt heads.		
22	Reserve Fund.	0	0
23/1	Tagávi.	28,479- 1- 9	30,771- 3-11
23/2	Advances recovered other than Tagávi	2,58,141-11- 4	3,85,777- 7- 5
24	Deposits.	1,24,325- 6- 1	1,30,434- 1- 7
25	Accounts with Banks.	2,07,081- 5- 5	1,96,466- 2-11
	Total Debt heads	6,18,027- 8- 7	7,43,448-15-10
	Total Receipts.	19,59,192- 8- 9	22,52,292-14-11
	Total with Opening Balance	26,38,810-14- 1	33,50,707-15- 6
	Expenditure.		
1	H H. the Maharaja Saheb and his family.	2,49,871- 4- 5	3,72,673- 4- 5
2	Kacheri Department.	29,604- 8-10	22,443-11-10
2A	Kothar.	1,411- 0-10	13,918- 7- 3
3	Fouj (Military) Department.	46,068- 3-10	37,567- 5- 2
4	Darbari Paga. (Stable)	31,461-10- 4	35,885- 9- 5
5	Huzur office and Account Department.	21,060- 7- 5	26,684-15-11
6	Revenue Department.	64,806- 3- 5	75,543-10-10
7	Forest "	25,297-12- 7	24,741-11- 1
8	Abkari and Opium "	6,363- 1- 9	5,331-11- 5
9	Stamp.	1,518- 1- 0	1,638- 3- 0
10	Registration.	397- 7-11	731-13-11
11	Judicial Department.	12,020-11-11	12,340- 3- 9
12	Jail "	11,539- 7- 0	11,714-13- 8
13	Police "	36,317- 2- 7	42,542- 3- 5
14	Educational "	50,264- 9- 6	51,508- 9- 1
15	Medical "	19,205- 8- 3	19,770-13- 6
16	Public works. "	1,70,643- 6- 5	1,76,508-11- 0
17	Railway.	1,06,518- 8- 6	1,55,690- 6- 2
17A	Machinery	0- 0- 0	6,534- 4- 9
18	Municipal Department.	10,490-15- 5	11,257- 0- 0
19	Gardens.	1,266- 8- 5	0- 0- 0

20	Press.	3,011-13- 8	2,868-14- 6
21	Record Department.	1,175-14- 0	1,202- 3- 1
22	Tribute.	60,270-12- 3	47,770- 9- 2
23	Guaranteed Rights.	19,618-11- 8	19,150- 7-10
24	Devasthan Dharmada.	5,666-15- 9	6,749-12- 8
25	Pensions.	8,660- 2- 7	6,995- 3-11
26	Miscellaneous.	24,698-10- 7	23,968- 9- 6
27	Refund.	3,350- 3- 3	322- 7- 2
	Total Expenditure.	10,22,580- 0- 1	12,14,055-13- 5
	Debt heads		
28	Reserve Fund.	0	2,84,050- 0- 0
29/1	Tagávi Advances.	26,974-10-10	34,411- 0- 0
29/2	Other Advances.	2,40,706- 0- 3	4,16,682-10- 6
30	Deposits.	1,21,259- 0- 2	75,534-14- 0
31	Accounts with Banks.	1,28,876- 2- 2	2,41,341- 2- 9
	Total Debt heads	5,17,815-13- 5	10,52,019-11- 3
	Total Expenditure	15,40,395-13- 6	22,66,075- 8- 8
	Closing Balance	10,98,415- 0- 7	10,84,632- 6-10
	Grand Total	26,38,810-14- 1	33,50,707-15- 6

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Rajpipla State during the year 1915-16.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure on account of Hospital and Dispensaries.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nandod Hospital ...	30,878	225	163	43	7	12	10,629-0- 5	370	
Jhagadia Dispensary ...	4,469	35	29	1	1	4	2,226-5-11	84	
Bhalod „ ...	6,535	15	12	1	2	0	2,380-1- 3	101	
Valia „ ...	6,324	19	15	3	0	1	1,451-4-10	116	
Gardeshwar „ ...	1,011	0	0	0	0	0	823- 1- 6	10	
Dediapada „ ...	591	0	0	0	0	0	719-12-10	10	
Total	49,808	294	219	48	10	17	18,229-10- 9	691	
Add expenditure on account of vaccination etc.							1,541- 2-9		
							19,770-13-6		

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Rajpipla State, for the year 1915–16.

Name (of the Taluka)	Population according to the annual village census.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nandod	45,522	771	789	18	0	751	705	0	46	17.31	17.33	16.86	15.48	
Bhalod	28,936	623	585	0	38	487	373	0	114	22.46	20.21	17.56	12.88	
Jhagadia	29,661	725	833	108	0	770	529	0	241	24.76	28.08	26.30	17.83	
Valia including	33,809	652	496	0	156	630	309	0	321	19.94	14.67	19.26	9.13	
Vadi	3,846	137	123	0	14	17	45	28	0	36.30	31.98	4.50	11.70	
Gardeshwar	13,770	362	459	97	0	230	161	0	69	26.92	33.33	17.10	11.69	
Dediapada including	10,714	277	205	0	72	84	67	0	17	25.56	19.13	7.75	6.25	
Sagbara.	4,912	92	82	0	10	60	70	10	0	18.76	16.36	12.23	14.25	
Total	1,71,170	3,639	3,572	223	290	3,029	2,259	38	808	21.76	20.86	18.11	13.19	

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajpipla State, for the year 1915-16.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Secondary Education (High school, &c).	Primary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Higher Education.								
1	1	Nandod High school.	392	363	299	297	11,090- 5- 9	0	11,090- 5-9	
		Medical and Technical Schools and Agricultural College Scholarships.	0	0	0	0	2,716-13- 9	0	2,716-13- 9	
		Total.	392	363	299	297	13,807- 3- 6	0	13,807- 3-6	
		Primary Education.								
74	72	Boys' Primary schools.	3,596	3,731	2,653	2,724				
1	1	Boys' Urdu school and classes attached to Ver. Primary Schools.	111	102	73	74				
1	1	Sanskrit Pathshala.	53	55	45	44				

1	1	Boys' (Dhed) Evening school	27	23	20	20		36,456- 7-8 386- 0-0 36,842- 7-8	36,842- 7-8
77	75	Total	3,787	3,911	2,791	2,862			
7	8	Girls' schools.	683	782	484	552			
		Girls attending classes attached to Boys' schools	324	322	202	201			
		Total Girls.	1,007	1,104	686	753			
84	83	Total Primary schools	4,794	5,015	3,477	3,615	0	36,842- 7-8	36,842- 7-8
		Training College scholarships, Rewa Kantha Educational fund contribution, &c.						858-13-11	858-13-11
84	83	Total Primary Education	4,794	5,015	3,477	3,615	0	37,701- 5-7	37,701- 5-7
85	84	Grand Total.	5,186	5,378	3,776	3,912	13,807- 3-6	37,701- 5-7	51,508-9- 1

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of the

RAJPIPLA STATE

for the year

1916-17.

134947

No. of 1917-18.

Huzur Office, Rajpipla State,

Nandod, September 1917.

FROM,

SARDAR PHIROZ HOSANG DASTUR,

DEWAN, RAJPIPLA STATE,

NANDOD.

TO,

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYSINHJI,

MAHARAJA SAHEB OF RAJPIPLA STATE,

NANDOD.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1916-17, ending 31st March last.

The most important and memorable event of the year was the visit of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon to Rajpipla. It was indeed a red letter day in the annals of this State, as no other Governor had paid similar honour to any of its former rulers. The advantages of such a visit, in spite of what captious critics may say, are numerous and obvious, for it enables the Head of the Government to come into closer contact, with the ruling Princes of the Presidency, and to appreciate the progressive improvements made in them.

The next important event of the year was your Highness' presence at Delhi, in November last, to attend the conference of Ruling Princes. It is, I believe, destined to play a very important part in the future administration of India, and will form a valuable consultative body for the good government of the country.

The season was, on the whole, good. The year commenced well, and upto the end of October, the cultivators expected to realise a full 16 anna crop. Unfortunately, however, the standing cotton and toor crops were much damaged, by unseasonable rain in the cold weather, and the outturn was, therefore, only a 10 anna crop. It would have certainly hit the cultivators hard but as, at the same time, the price of cotton continued to rise steadily, they were, more than compensated for this deficiency in the harvest.

It will be noticed from the figures quoted in the accompanying report that about 5,600 acres of land were taken up for cultivation, and only 350 acres relinquished. The pressure on land is thus daily increasing, and well-to-do Patidar cultivators are migrating to Thasra, Kapadvanj and other places in the neighbouring districts. It is our paramount duty, therefore, to improve the means of communication between Jhagadia and Valia Talukas,

so that the land hitherto lying idle, and overgrown with jungle in the latter, may be brought under cultivation, and the stream of migration diverted to our sparsely populated Talukas, like Valia and Dediapada. A survey of a trunk road has already been sanctioned, and I hope your Highness will also sanction very soon its construction.

The area under cotton is steadily increasing year by year, with the result that, like Broach, this district too will grow this valuable crop very largely. The Agricultural Adviser, whom the State has recently employed, believes that by careful selection of seed and better manure, we shall greatly improve the quality of our staple; and may grow just as good cotton as is the case in the neighbouring British districts. Attention will in future, therefore, be given to this point, and no efforts relaxed in supplying selected seeds to the cultivators.

The financial results of the year, on the whole, may also be regarded as satisfactory. The total receipts in the preceding year were only about 15 lacs, whereas they were nearly 17 lacs, in the year of report, and notwithstanding an excess of about 2 lacs in expenditure, the closing balance was very substantial.

The Railway which hitherto paid only about 3½ per cent on the capital, showed better results, and the profits came to about 5 per cent, and with the new extension of the Line, and the development of the town, the income from this head is bound to rise higher still.

The work of the Police and the Magistracy, has, I am glad to say, much improved, since last year. Serious crime has diminished by more than half, and the percentage of convictions and recoveries of stolen property is good.

Education is, I am happy to say, making steady progress. The disciplinary standard in all the schools is much higher than what it was previously, and the number of scholars in the Vernacular and English classes, shows a satisfactory increase. Your Highness was pleased to raise the salaries of the teachers at a total cost of about Rs 3,000, and this has given great satisfaction and spread contentment amongst a class of deserving public servants.

The condition of the people has improved considerably. In the Rasti villages, one sees well-built residences with mangalore-tiled roofs springing up largely. The statistics supplied by civil litigation and by the registration of documents, also, in my opinion, show that wealth is increasing in this State; and even the Bheels and other batkward classes, who used to be content a few years ago, with their position as helots and farm labourers, have themselves become occupants of Darbar lands, and prefer to till their own soil and to accumulate money.

The only dark spot in this bright prospect is, however, the ever increasing indebtedness of the unsophisticated and illiterate ryots to Sowcars. It has, therefore, become absolutely necessary now to find a speedy remedy for this evil, which I hope, Your Highness will soon supply.

In conclusion, let me thank Your Highness heartily for the cordial support, co-operation and good advice we have steadily received from Your Highness, and to congratulate you on the improvements that have been made under Your Highness' personal directions, in enriching and beautifying the town with many handsome buildings, ameliorating the condition of the ~~of the~~ people by personally listening to all their wants and grievances, and sparing nothing to make the administration as progressive as the resources at our command make it possible.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

P. H. DASTUR.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
of the
RAJPIPLA STATE
for the year
1916-17.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area and population.

1 The area of the State is 1517½ square miles and its population, according to the last Imperial Census of 1911, 1,61,606.

Average annual gross revenue.

2 The average annual gross revenue of the State, based on the actual collections during the past five years ending with 31st March 1917, was Rs 14,44,640, as shown below :-

Year	Actual collections
1912-13	12,10,643
1913-14	14,88,285
1914-15	13,41,165
1915-16	15,08,844
1916-17	16,74,265
Total Rs	72,23,202
Average Rs	14,44,640

Ghasdana payment to the Baroda Durbar.

3 An annual payment of Rs 50,000-12-3 is made by the State to the Baroda Durbar, through the British Government. It is known as Ghasdana, and is paid in four instalments fixed according to the native calendar. During the year under report five instalments, in all, amounting to Rs 62,500-15-4 were accordingly paid.

Rundh Mahal compensation allowance.

4 Another payment of Rs 10,270, known as the " Rundh Mahal compensation allowance " is annually paid to the same Durbar on account of exchange of territory which took place between this State and the State of Baroda some years ago. This payment was also duly made in the year of report.

5 No tribute is payable to the British Government.

No tribute payable to the British Government

6 The State receives the following payments :-

Payment received by the State.

(*a*) From the British Government.

1 An annual cash allowance of Rs 12,286 from the Broach treasury.

2 An opium compensation allowance of Rs 500 per annum.

(*b*) From the Baroda State.

3 A cash allowance of Rs 1,307-6-6 per annum.

7 Rajpipla is a First class State. Its ruler has a salute of 11 guns. Succession to the *Gadi* is regulated in accordance with the law of lineal primogeniture, and there is a sanad authorising adoption.

Class of State and salute.

8 The following are the particulars in regard to the Ruler of the State :-

Name, title &c of the Ruler of the State.

Ruler of the State - His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji.

Residence - Nandod, Rajpipla State.

Caste - Gohel Rajput.

Age - 27 years.

Date of ascending the Gadi with full ruling powers - 10th December 1915.

9 His Highness has two sons, the elder of whom, Maharaj-Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji is the heir - apparent. He is now 5 years of age. The other Kumar was born during the year on the 13th January 1917.

Heirs.

10 During this year two very sad deaths took place in the Royal family viz. Bapuba Shri Nandkuvarba - daughter of the late Rajasaheb Shri Gambhirsinhji, who had been married to the heir - apparent of Morbi, and Bapuba Shri Takhatkuverba, daughter of the late Rajasaheb Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, who had been married to the Rajasaheb of Baria.

Deaths among members of Royal family.

11 His Highness attended the conference of Ruling Princes at Delhi in November last and hopes to be there again for the purpose in November next.

Attendance at the Delhi conference.

12 His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar paid a visit to this State on 16th November 1916 which was returned by His Highness of Rajpipla in the following month.

Visit of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

13 The most important event of the year, however, was the visit of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon to Rajpipla on the 25th February 1917. This is the first instance in the annals of this State that a Governor of the Presidency paid Rajpipla and its Ruler the honour of a visit, and naturally, of course, His Highness and his subjects accorded a most cordial welcome to the distinguished visitors. This visit was further rendered memorable by the opening ceremony of the new Railway bridge over the river Karjan, constructed at a cost of about Rs 1,75,000.

Visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

14 The Political Agent, W. W. Smart, Esquire, B. A., I. C. S., also visited the State in February last, and after a halt of 4 days, left on the 28th February.

Visit by the Political Agent.

15 On the 10th December 1916, His Highness completed the first year of his reign. A Durbar was held in honour of this auspicious occasion, when His Highness announced a very liberal grant for the maintenance of poor widows of respectable families in the State and thereby earned the gratitude and blessings of his subjects.

Concession on the occasion of the Installation anniversary.

16 Besides the present of an aeroplane costing about Rs 34,000, and contributions from the State and its subjects to the funds and other schemes started in connection with this war, amounting in all to more than Rs 42,000, the State has purchased 4% conversion loan of the value of 6 lacs and also the new War Loan of 1929–47 of the nominal value of 2 lacs. The subjects of the State alone contributed about $2\frac{1}{4}$ lacs for the purchase of the War Loan bonds and certificates.

War Loan subscriptions.

17 There were very few changes in the personnel of the high officers of the State. The post of the Chief Excise officer of this State was newly created during the year and Mr. Byramsha Dhanjisha Kothawala of the Bombay Excise Department was appointed to it. Mr. Chandulal Madhubhai, Treasury officer, was appointed Distillery Inspector and Mr. Gustadji Pestonji Nariman, Fouz Superintendent, succeeded him as Treasury officer.

Changes in the high officers of the State.

18 The relations of the State with the neighbouring British Districts and with other Native States were as cordial as ever. The system of direct service of summonses and notices in criminal and civil matters between the State and other Native States has worked satisfactorily.

Relations with the neighbouring British Districts and other States.

19 The Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi are the only two feudatories of this State Their estates form an integral portion of Rajpipla and all laws in force in the State proper are *ipso facto* applicable to them within the limits of their respective estates. They have full civil powers. They also exercise police powers and are held responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in their respective talukas. The Vasava of Sagbara has also been invested with the powers of a District Magistrate which he exercises within the limits of his own Taluka and in respect of offences committed therein.

Feudatories of the State and their status.

Income and Expenditure of Sagbara.

20 The total revenue of the Sagbara Estate derived from all sources amounted in the year to Rs 42,810 as against Rs 44,277 of the preceding year. Its expenditure, on the other hand, was Rs 51,761 as against Rs 38,796, the excess being due to *kothar* charges, payment of outstanding debts and purchase of furniture and ornaments.

Income and Expenditure of Vadi.

21 The total income of the Vadi Estate during the year was Rs 7,502 as against Rs 11,800 in the year preceding. This falling off of revenue is attributed to the loss in forest revenue, particularly, from grass which fetched good prices in 1915–16. The annual expenditure of this Estate had, therefore, to be curtailed accordingly, and amounted to Rs 7,502 as against Rs 12,340 of the year preceding.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

System of Land Revenue in force.

22. Land revenne is collected partly in accordance with the Survey and Settlement system and partly on the old Halbandi or plough-tax system, i. e. on the number of ploughs and bullocks each individual cultivator employs. The latter, however, is liable to much abuse and gives no stimulus to occupants to improve their holdings. Operations are, therefore, now in progress to bring all Darbari villages under settlement, and very fair progress has been made in accomplishing that object, and eventually the whole district will be surveyed and settled according to the British system in the neighbourhood. In the year under report 85 villages were fully, and 14 were partially, measured. The classification work of surveyed villages was fully completed in 45, and partially in 2, villages.

Extension of cultivation.

23 The following table gives information regarding the extension of cultivation in the surveyed villages during the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

Year.	Lands relinquished.		Lands taken up		Nett improvement, i. e excess of the area taken up for cultivation over the area relinquished.	
	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs
1915-16	2,366	4,536	2,760	5,679	394	1,143
1916–17	350	937	5,633	8,661	5,283	7,724

24 The following table gives details of the land revenue demand, collections made, remissions granted, and balance remaining outstanding at the end of this year, ending June 1917.

Land Revenue demand, collections and outstandings.

Item.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Uncollected balance at the end of the year.
Land Revenue	7,93,514	7,49,589	2,205	41,720

25 Tagavi is generally speaking given free of interest to all cultivators except in the case of well-to-do agriculturists, who are charged a small interest for loans advanced to them. During the year of report, a sum of Rs 14,348 was advanced as *tagavi* against Rs 34,411 in the year preceding.

Tagavi advances.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(i) *Legislation.*

26 Appendix II gives a complete list of the laws in force in the State, and the following measures were passed in the year under report.

Laws in force in the State.

1 The Mamlatdar's courts Act. Bombay Act II of 1906 - replacing the old one, Bombay Act III of 1876.

2 Amending the Local Gambling Act.

3 Amending the Local Game Laws.

4 Amending the Local Boiler Inspection Rules.

5 City Survey Inquiry Rules.

6 Empowering the employees of the Shikar Department also to arrest, without warrant, offenders concerned in forest fires.

7 The Act for the levy of the Local Fund cess.

8 Amendments of the above Act.

9 Rules fixing the maximum weight to be loaded in carts.

10 Amending the State Limitation low.

(ii) *Military forces.*

The Fouz Department.

The Fouz or Military Department.

27 Under the Fouz or Military Department, are maintained the following three corps:—

1	The Paltan	101 men.
2	The Body guards.	20 men.
3	The Bindressi Sowars including 3 cycle sowars.	27 men.
	Total	148 men

Besides serving on ceremonial occasions, these men also perform certain police duties, such as furnishing guards to the Jail, Huzur Treasury, Palace etc.

Weapons with which they are armed.

28 The infantry men are armed with B. L. muskets and bayonets and the cavalry with B. L. carbines, swords and lances.

Cost of the Department.

29 The total cost of the Fouz Department including the State Band, was Rs 37,068 against Rs 37,567 in the year preceding.

(iii) *Police.*

Strength of the ordinary District Police Force.

30 The total strength of the Police during the year of report was 230 consisting of 1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 6 Sub - Inspectors, 6 Jamadars, 9 Havaldars, 25 Naiks, 166 Constables and 16 mounted sowars. The total strength during the year preceding was 235. The decrease of 5 in number is due to the reduction of 1 Naik and 4 Constables, from the regular police on account of the appointment of a separate Distillery guard, which is borne on the list of the Excise Department. The above figures relate to the police of the State proper, and do not include men employed by the feudatory estates. The number of police employed by the latter was 30, the same as in the preceding year. The total police force of the State was, thus, 260 during the year of report as against 265 in the year preceding.

Abkari Police.

31 Besides the above, the State maintains an establishment of 48 men for the performance of purely Abkari duties as against 12 in the year preceding. The increase is due to the strengthening of establishments on account of the introduction of the Madras system, which took place during this year.

Cost of the State Police.

32 The cost of the State Police mentioned above was Rs 41,099 against Rs 42,542 in the year preceding. The decrease is slight, and calls for no special remark.

Cost of Sagbara and Vadi Police.

33 The cost of the Sagbara and Vadi Police which is not included in the expenditure shown above was Rs 1,853 and 555 respectively.

34 The Village Police consists of Police Patels, Vasawas, Vartanias and Rakhas. They are generally hereditary officers and most of them are remunerated in rent-free lands. The total strength of this class of Police during the year of report was as given below :-

The Village Police.

	Number	Remuneration Rs
Police Patels	204	6,676
Vasawas	433	7,818
Vartanias	742	17,835
Rakhas	49	1,273
Total	1,428	33,602

The Police Vasawas do the work of Police Patels in Rani villages and render assistance to Police Patels in other villages. The Vartanias are village watchmen and Rakhas are special watchmen appointed to look after the standing crops, and are employed in a few villages only.

35 The following table gives information regarding the ratio of the Police to population and area.

Ratio of police to population and area.

Number of men.	*Ratio* to *population* (1,61,606) according to the general census of 1911	*Ratio* to *Area* (1517½ square miles,)
I. Regular District Police Force (260 men.)	1. 61 men per 1000 of the population.	1,701 men per 100 square miles.
II. Regular District Police with the addition of the Abkari and Village Police. 260 + 48 + 1428=1736 men.	10·77 men per -Do	114·73 per -Do-

36 Members of the ordinary District Police Force are armed with muzzle-loading muskets or carbines and bayonets, and the Sowars with swords and cavalry pattern carbines.

Weapons with which the Police is armed.

37 Appendix V gives details in regard to the work of the Police. It will be seen therefrom that 407 cognizable offences were reported to the Police during the year of report as against 433 during the year preceding. Of these, 38 were struck off as " no crime " and 6 were found to be non-cognizable cases, leaving 363 " true cases " as against 405 in 1915-16.

Cognizable crime.

38 The number of cases of serious crime during the year was 7 as against 17 in the preceding year. Of these, 2 were murder, 2 culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and 3, robbery and dacoity. The two cases of murder and two of culpable

Serious crime.

homicide not amounting to murder remained undisposed of before the close of the year, whilst out of the three cases of robbery and dacoity, the accused in two were sent up for trial and convicted, and the third case remained undetected.

Detection of crime.

39 The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases was 476, of whom 465 were sent up for trial and 208 convicted, 170 were discharged, or acquitted, and the remaining 87 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial was, therefore, 44·73 as against 42·46 in the year preceding.

Stolen property.

40 The value of property stolen during the year of report was Rs 15,114 against Rs 75,580 in the year preceding. The property recovered during the year was of the value of Rs 5,253 against Rs 4,223 in the preceding year, and the percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 34·76 as against 5·59 in 1915-16.

(iv) *Criminal justice.*

Constitution and jurisdiction of courts.

41 The Sir Nyayadhish is invested with the powers of a District Magistrate, and of an Assistant Sessions Judge. Cases beyond his cognizance are committed to the Huzur Court in the first instance, which empowers the Sir Nyayadhish in each special case to try them. Magisterial work of the Talukas is done by the Thandars; one of them alone exercises first class powers, and the rest second class. The Mahalkari of Gardeshwar is also invested with second class powers, whilst the Mahalkari of Dediapada and the Aval Karkun at Valia exercise third class powers only. There is a special magistrate appointed for the town of Nandod, who exercises first class powers. The Vasawa of the feudatory estate of Sagbara, has the powers of a District Magistrate, which he exercises within the limits of his own estate.

Criminal appeals.

42 The decisions of all the subordinate magistrates are made appealable to the Sir Nyayadhish, and appeals lie to the Huzur Court, against his decisions, whether original or appellate.

Offences dealt with by Magistrates.

43 Appendices VII and VIII give details of the work done by the several magistrates' courts in this State. It will be seen therefrom that including the balance of the previous year, the total number of cases which came up for disposal before the magistrates was 1,525 as against 1,211 in the year preceding. Of these 1,376 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 149 cases at the end of the year.

Number of accused dealt with by the Magistrates.

44 The following table gives information as to the total number of persons dealt with by the courts and the results of their trial during the year of report and the year preceding.

	1915-16	1916-17
Total number of accused dealt with.	1,862	2,302
Convicted	280	355
Discharged without trial.	378	459
Acquitted	1,035	1,288
Died	1	0
Remaining under trial at the end of the year	168	200
	1,862	2,302

Low percentage of convictions explained.

45 The above figures relate to accused persons concerned in cognizable as well as non-cognizable cases and only a small percentage of these, viz 363 cases involving 465 persons, related to cognizable crime, whilst the majority of the non-cognizable cases were either compounded or dismissed for default of complainants' attendance.

Appellate criminal work.

46 Appendix IX shows the work of the criminal appellate courts. During the year under report, 33 appeals were filed in the court of the Sir Nyayadhish, and 22 in that of the Huzur. In the 33 appeals before the Sir Nyayadhish, the decision of the lower courts was confirmed in 16 cases involving 25 persons, modified in 9 cases involving 11 persons, reversed in 7 cases involving 9 persons and one case involving 1 person remained undisposed of at the end of the year. In the 22 appeals filed in the Huzur Court, against the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish, 4 applications involving 9 persons were summarily rejected, and out of the remaining 18 cases, the decision of the Sir Nyayadhish was confirmed in 10 cases involving 26 persons, modified in 4 cases involving 4 persons, and reversed in 3 cases involving 4 persons. In one case involving one accused, the proceedings were quashed.

(v) *Civil justice.*

Courts of original civil jurisdiction.

47 Excepting the two feudatories' courts, which have seldom any case for disposal, there is only one court of original civil jurisdiction in the State, viz. the court of the Sir Nyayadhish, at Nandod. This court is held at Nandod, during ten months of the year. During the remaining two months, April and December, it is held at Bhalod mostly for the convenience of the people, residing in Bhalod, Jhagadia and Valia Talukas. People have the option of taking their plaints to Nandod or to Bhalod, where a special clerk of the court is stationed all the year round, and receives the plaints. The Sir Nyayadhish is also invested with the powers of a Small cause court to dispose of money suits not exceeding Rs 100 in value.

Mamlatdars' courts for possessory suits.

48 There are 6 Mamlatdars' courts in the State, one for each taluka, which dispose of possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' courts Act.

49 The Huzur Court is the only appellate court in civil matters, and hears all applications for revision as well as regular appeals.

Appellate and revisional civil jurisdiction.

50 Appendix X shows the civil work done by the court of the Sir Nyayadhish. The total number of suits filed during the year was 1,064 against 903 in the year preceding. Adding to this, the balance which remained undisposed of at the end of the previous year, the total for disposal was 1,501, against 1,420 in 1915–16. Out of these 1,501 cases, 1,088 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 413 at the close of the year.

Original suits filed and and disposed of in the Sir Nyayadhish court.

51 Of the 1,088 cases disposed of, 246 were decided *ex parte*, 545 were either admitted, or compromised, 155 were struck off the file, and the remaining 142 were otherwise disposed of.

Manner of cases disposed of.

52 Of the 1,064 cases filed in the court during the year, 806 were in connection with money transactions, 249 related to landed property, and the remaining 9 were in connection with other rights. Again, from the point of value, 764 of these were under Rs 500, 23 under Rs 1,000, and the remaining 16 were under Rs 5,000 in value.

Nature and value of suits filed.

53 The average duration of suits disposed of during the year of report was 5 months and 19 days, as against 7 months and 11 days in the year preceding.

Average duration of suits disposed of.

54 Appendix XI gives details in regard to the execution work done by the court of the Sir Nyayadhish, and the following table summarises the result as compared with the year preceding.

Execution work done by the Sir Nyayadhish court.

	1915-16		1916-17	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Applications pending at the commencement of the year.	422	61,565	706	86,989
Applications filed.	933	1,13,165	838	1,00,006
Total	1,355	1,74,730	1,544	1,86,995
Applications disposed of	649	87,741	902	90,937
Applications pending disposal at the end of the year.	706	86,989	642	96,058

55 The total number of cases including the balance remaining at the end of the previous year, which came up for disposal before the Mamlatdars' courts was 346 against 349 in the year preceding. Of these, 334 were disposed of against 309 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 12 against 40 in 1915-16.

Possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' courts' Act.

Appellate and revisional work of the Huzur court.

56 Appendix XII gives details of the regular appellate work of the Huzur court. Including the balance of appeals, which remained at the commencement of the year, the total number of appeals during the year was 59 as against 76 in the year preceding. Of these, 44 were disposed of leaving a balance of 15. In the 44 cases disposed of, the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 22, reversed in 8, and amended in 9. Two cases were compromised, and three were remanded for retrial. There were in all 44 revisional applications for disposal including 7 remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year. Of these, 25 were against the decisions of Mamlatdars in possessory suits, and 19 against the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions. In these, the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 28 cases, reversed in 13 and modified in 1. One case was remanded for further inquiry and another remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

(vi) *Registration.*

Registration work.

57 Appendix XIV gives details of the registration work done during the year at the two registry offices in this State. It will be seen therefrom that 1,278 documents affecting property of the value of 8,41,386 were registered during the year as against 1,164 documents affecting property of the value of 6,69,689 in the year preceding. The increase in the number of documents and the value of the property affected is due to the somewhat unfavourable character of the season.

(vii) *Jails*

Jail and lock-ups in the State.

58 There is a central Jail at Nandod and a lock-up at each of the taluka head-quarter stations. The lock-ups are chiefly meant for under-trial prisoners, but short-term prisoners are also kept there for convenience's sake.

Cost of Jail and lock-ups.

59 The total cost of the Nandod Jail and the District lock-ups was Rs 13,530 as against Rs 12,157 in the year preceding, of which Rs 12,971 as against Rs 11,615 represented the cost of the Nandod Jail alone. The increase is due to the purchase of some plant and other materials for the Jail factory.

Number of prisoners in the Jail.

60 The daily average of prisoners in the Nandod Jail was 46.11, against 51.50 in 1915-16. The table below gives details about the prisoners who passed in and out of the Jail.

	1915-16	1916-17
Number at the beginning of the year,	55	50
New admissions during the year.	112	77
Total	167	127
Number released etc.	117	87
Number remaining at the end of the year.	50	40

Good conduct marks system.

61 The system of remission on account of good conduct obtains in the Jail, and prisoners with 6 months' imprisonment and above are admitted to its benefit. During the year of report 26 persons as against 15 in the year preceding, were released before the expiration of their term for remission obtained under this system.

Convict labour.

62 Prisoners sentenced to more than 2 years' imprisonment are employed in the Jail Factory, while the rest are made to work in the Palace Gardens. The total income of the Jail during the year was Rs 5,861 as against Rs 5,707 in the year preceding, of which Rs 5,196 as against Rs 4,912 represented the receipts of the Jail Factory. The earnings of the outdoor party amounted to Rs 621 only against Rs 711 in the year preceding.

Average expenditure per prisoner per annum.

63 The average gross expenditure of the Jail per prisoner per annum was Rs 281-4-11 against Rs 225-8-7. The average net expenditure, however, came to Rs 154-3-2 against Rs 114-11-6 in the year preceding. The increase in average expenditure is due to the smaller number of prisoners in the Jail during the year, and the calculation of average expenditure accordingly.

Health of the prisoners.

64 The health of the prisoners was good, there being no death among them.

Visit to the Jail by High Officers of Government.

65 The Jail was visited during the year by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who was pleased with its management, as will be seen from the following remark.

" Visited the Jail and was much pleased with its clean and well ordered appearance and with the useful work being turned out of the convicts The manager deserves all credit. "

(viii) *Extradition.*

Surrender of accused to and by other States.

66 The number of persons surrendered to the State by British Districts and other Native States was 9 during the year as against 15 during the year preceding. Of these, 5 persons were convicted, discharged or acquitted and one remained under trial, at the end of the year. Similarly, the number of persons surrendered by the State to British Districts and other Native States, was 22 as against 7 in 1915-16. Of these, 8 were convicted, 12 discharged or acquitted, and the result of two of them was not communicated before the end of the year,

(ix) *Municipal matters.*

Nandod Town Municipality.

67 There is only one Municipality in this State, and it is at Nandod. It is managed as a State department. Its chief source of income is octroi duties. The total income of the Municipality during the year was Rs 8,020 as against

Rs 12,252 in the year preceding, and the expenditure was Rs 33,147 as against Rs 21,397 in 1915-16 as shown below.

		1915-16	1916-17
1	Conservancy, Road-watering, lighting and fire-engine charges, and cost of establishment.	11,257	18,026
2	Maintenance of roads within Municipal limits and repairs to latrines and other Municipal buildings (debited to the Public Works Department).	4,844	8,024
3	Maintenance charges of the Nandod Town water works (debited to the Machinery Department).	5,296	7,097
	Total.	21,397	33,147

The decrease in revenue is only apparent and due to the absence of recoveries on account of outstanding instalments, as was the case in the year preceding. Purchase of a fire-engine at a cost of about Rs 6,500, special repair to roads, and increase in the cost of fuel required for water-works engines are mainly responsible for this excess in expenditure.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(*a*) *Season and Rainfall.*

Rainfall.

68 The rainfall during the year as registered at the several head-quarter stations in the State was as follows :-

Station.	1915-16	1916-17
Nandod.	27.51	49.05
Bhalod.	24.86	47.52
Jhagadia.	24.99	45.25
Valia	32.19	47.80
Gardeshwar	28.22	47.44
Dediapada	31.53	61.85

Effect of rainfall on crops.

69 It will be seen from the above that the total rainfall during the year was 49.05 as registered at the Nandod station, against 27.51 in the year preceding. The fall was more than adequate for agricultural purposes, and especially in the latter part of the season, there were falls which were not at all needed, with the result that crops such as cotton, toor, etc were damaged to some extent. The prices

realised were, however, high and the ryots were enabled to get more money than what a normal crop with the usual prices would have brought in.

Principal crops and their acreage.

70 The following table shows the principal crops grown in the State and the area under their cultivation in the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

Crop	1915-16	1916-17
	Acres G.	Acres G.
1 Cotton	77,331- 1	83,730- 2
2 Juvar	55,511- 1	51,714-19
3 Rice	25,295-39	27,630-17
4 Bajri	18,045-22	17,744-26
5 Kodra	19,005- 7	18,290- 1
6 Toor (Cajan Pea)	17,023-20	17,160- 5
7 Til (Sesamum)	5,452-19	5,046-21
8 Castor seeds	3,561-21	4,124-36
9 Mung ...	2,417-22	2,677-14
10 Ooreed ...	1,039-24	1,141-28
11 Gram	2,673-25	3,305- 4
12 Tobacco	2,000-19	2,116- 6
13 Banti	3,550-37	3,431-27
14 Morio ...	3,714-20	3,299-12
15 Wheat	491-16	1,258-26
16 Vegetables and other garden produce ...	2,083-24	1,836-31
17 Others.	15,150-39	15,859-38
Total	2,54,348-36	2,60,367-33
Deduct land twice cropped	286-12	1,021-12
Net area under cultivation,	2,54,062-24	2,59,346-21

It will be seen from the above that the cultivation of cotton is the most extensive of all. It is a crop which requires less labour and attention. The prices realised are very attractive, and it is comparatively less affected by a precarious monsoon. All these factors have combined to induce cultivators to go in for this crop.

(*b*) *Wages of labour and prices of food grains.*

Wages of labour.

71 The wages of labour for skilled as well as unskilled labour were as high as in previous years. There is an increasing demand for labour, and it is not at all likely that there will be any reduction in the rates in the near future. The following table gives the rates, which prevailed in the several talukas of the State during the year of report.

Class of labourers.	Nandod Taluka.	Bhalod Taluka.	Jhagadia Taluka.	Valia Taluka.	Gardeshwar Taluka.	Dediapada Taluka.	Remarks.
Agricultural labourer.	0- 3-0*	0- 6-0	0- 4-0*	0- 4-0*	0- 4-0*	0- 2-0*	* In addition to one meal. † These skilled workmen have to be brought from outside the Taluka, and have, to be provided with food in addition.
Ordinary labourer. ...	0- 8-0	0- 6-0	0- 5-0	0- 5-0†	0- 5-0†	0- 4-0†	
Bricklayer.	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1- 0 0	1- 4-0†	1- 0-0†	1- 8-0†	
Carpenter	1- 4-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	0-12-0†	1- 0-0†	1- 8-0†	
Blacksmith	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0- 8-0	0-12-0†	1- 0-0	1- 4-0	
Tailor	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0-12-0	0- 8-0	0- 0-0	0- 0-0	

Prices of food grains.

72 Appendix XVIII gives the prices of food grains etc., as specified in Agency letter No. 234 dated the 28th May 1898, as they ruled in the months of March 1917 and 1916. The average prices during the year under report were high, though slightly lower than what prevailed in the preceding year.

(c) *Forests.*

Demarcated forest area.

73 More than one half the area of this State is covered with jungle or forest, but the area set apart for working in conformity with scientific principles is much less. The extent of such area at the end of the year preceding was 390.70 square miles. Of these, about 4 miles of forests, which did not contain good and valuable timber were set free during the year and handed over to the Revenue Department for cultivation, leaving still an area of 386.70 miles under demarcation at the close of the year.

Reservation of teak and other superior trees.

74 Teak is reserved all over the State. For the present, its cutting is permitted only in undemarcated areas, previously notified and is made subject to a girth limit. Kher, Blackwood, Tanachh and Sandal wood are other kinds of superior timber trees, which are partially reserved, that is to say, their cutting below a certain girth limit is prohibited. A rule is newly introduced that all trees must be cut flush with the ground, and this is strictly enforced in all cases.

System of working, the Dan-system.

75 The forests of the State are worked, since a very long time, in accordance with the Dan-system. Under it, people are permitted, subject to certain reservations and limitations notified, to cut and remove forest produce on payment of Dan or royalty. A schedule specifying the rates of duty, the reservations and the limitations to be followed, the areas thrown open for exploitation, the privileges conceded to State subjects, and all other useful information, is published in the Gazette every year, before the commence-

ment of the season. The system is very primitive and requires to be materially overhauled before the forests could be expected to pay more revenue. The privileges conceded to the State subjects are, again, too numerous, and most of them can now be withdrawn without any serious inconvenience to the ryots. If these are curtailed to a reasonable extent, one of the great obstacles to the successful and profitable working of the forests will disappear.

Privileges and concessions.

76 Subject to such limitations and alterations as may be deemed necessary from time to time, certain privileges in connection with the enjoyment of the State forests are conceded to State subjects. All residents of the State are allowed to graze their cattle free in the State forests. They are, further, at liberty to cut and remove such quantities of grass and firewood as are required for their domestic consumption. Bhils, Dhankas, and people of other aboriginal tribes are permitted to cut and remove grass and firewood for sale also within the limits of the State, without payment of any fee, and similar concessions apply to minor produce also. Free grants of timber for house-building and agricultural purposes are also given. During the year under report, free permits of the value of Rs 2,924 as against Rs 1,683 were issued to the State ryots.

Cutting of fire-traces.

77 Forest fires do much mischief in this State, although the system of cutting fire-traces has been adopted. During the year under report, several such traces were cut in the Nandod, Dediapada, Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas. The old traces were, also, maintained in order.

Income and expenditure of the Department.

78 Appendix XXII shows that the total income of the Forest Department during the year, was Rs 1,19,139 as against Rs 1,04,822. The timber revenue during the year was in excess by about Rs 26,000, but there was a corresponding decrease in the grass revenue, which during 1915-16 was somewhat abnormal on account of a grass famine in North Gujarat and Kathiawar. The net gain, therefore, was only Rs 15,000. The expenditure of the Department was Rs 27,841, as against Rs 24,742, the increase being mainly due to more extensive cutting of fire-wood by departmental agency.

(*d*) *Trade and Manufactures.*

Freedom of trade from taxation.

79 With the exception of the export duty, which was raised from Rs 2 to Rs 2-8-0, per Kalsi, levied on mowra exported beyond the limits of the State, and a light octroi duty, payable to the Municipality in the Town of Nandod, trade is completely free from taxation in this State.

Principal articles of export.

80 The chief items of export from the State are Cotton, Tobacco, Bajri, Juvar and several other grains and *Akik* stone found near the village of Rataupur in the Jhagadia Taluka.

Principal articles of import.

81 The principal articles of import are piece goods and other articles of European manufacture, metals, articles made of metal, ghee, sugar, molasses, kerosine oil, spices, wheat and finer varieties of rice.

82 Cotton is grown in the State on a very extensive scale. The great bulk of it, however, is taken to be ginned to Ankleshvar and there manipulated and sold as cotton of a superior quality.

Ginning factories.

(*e*) *Public Works.*

83 Appendix XIX gives details of expenditure incurred on Public Works during the year of report. Buildings and roads are in charge of the Public Works Department; whilst the electric installation, electric and kitson lights, water-works and the telephone are managed by the Machinery Department. The Railway management is with the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The amounts included in the above statement, therefore, represent the total expenditure of all these 3 departments. The total expenditure incurred on Public Works during the year was Rs 3,04,462 as against Rs 1,83,043 in the year preceding, excluding expenditure on account of the Rajpipla State Railway. The main items of expenditure during the year were as shown below :-

Expenditure on Public Works.

Buildings	1,74,413
Roads &c.	23,076
Other works of public utility and improvement.	82,441
Miscellaneous and establishment charges.	24,532
Total	3,04462

84 Owing to heavy demands for the construction of other Public Works of a more important nature, it was found impossible to spare sufficient funds for the improvement of communications and sources of water supply throughout the State, which were almost neglected. To remedy this grievance, a local fund cess was introduced during the year, at one anna per every rupee of land revenue. The entire proceeds of this cess will now be utilised in the construction of works of general public utility. such as the improvement of inter-village and inter-taluka roads, improvement to existing, and sinking of new, wells and tanks, and the building of public Dharamshalas, where necessary. The management of these funds has been entrusted to a committee composed of representatives of all interests and of State officials, acting under the general orders of the Darbar, It is now hoped that with these funds, supplemented as may be necessary, by contributions from general revenues, the wants of the public, in the direction mentioned above, will be duly attended to.

Local Fund.

85 The State has a Railway of its own called the Rajpipla State Railway. It connects Nandod, the capital of the State, with the Ankleshwar station on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It is a narrow guage Railway of about 38 miles in length. The work of extending this Line from the present station of Nandod, to the town proper on the other side of the River Karjan, is now complete,

Rajpipla State Railway.

and only awaits inspection by the Government Inspector, before its being formally opened for traffic. The management of the Line is entrusted to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, who render half-yearly accounts of income and expenditure to the State.

Income and expenditure of Railway.

86 The gross income of the Railway, as adjusted in the State accounts from the half-yearly returns furnished by the Railway authorities, was Rs 1,33,989, including Rs 693 on account of refund, during the year, as against Rs 1,23,604 in the year preceding. Its expenditure came to Rs 2,48,115, as against Rs 1,55,690. The amount of expenditure mentioned above includes Rs 1,82,881 on account of capital charges, mostly in connection with the bridge over the River Karjan, and Rs 65,234 represents the working expenses against Rs 80,690 in the year preceding. Deducting these working expenses from the gross income, which was Rs 1,33,296, the net revenue comes to about Rs 68,000, or a little less than 5 per cent, on the capital outlay, which is a very satisfactory result, when compared with the percentage of profits in previous years.

(*f*) *Post offices &c.*

Post offices.

87 The number of post offices in the State remained unchanged during the year. There were in all 14 post offices open as mentioned below :-

Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia, Gardeshwar, Dediapada, Raj-Pardi, Avidha, Umalla, Pratapnagar, Deheli, Vavdi, Lachhras, Sisodra, The postal system in the State is at present under the control of the British Postal Department.

Telegraph offices.

88 There are in all five Telegraph offices in the State, including a combined post and telegraph office at Nandod, the remainder being all Railway telegraph offices.

(*g*) *Abkari and Opium.*

I *Abkari.*

89 The sources of abkari revenue of the State are as follows :-

Sources of abkari revenue.

1 Country liquor.
2 Toddy.
3 Europe liquors.
4 Duty on Mowra-flowers exported.
5 Hemp drugs.

90 The Still-head duty and monopoly contract system was in force during the first four months of the year under report. From 1st August 1916, the Madras system was introduced throughout the State. The manufacture and supply of liquor are given by contract to a single contractor, whilst the vend of liquor at different shops, is done by independent licensees, appointed by the Darbar for the purpose.

Country liquor. System of working.

91 The liquor required for consumption in the State is manufactured at the Central Distillery at Nandod. It is of two strengths, 25° U. P. and 60° U. P, and is supplied to retail vendors at the rate of 5 and 10 annas per gallon respectively. For purposes of management, the whole area of the State, is divided into four separate tracts, each with a separate rate of duty and of selling prices. In the table below, is given the information regarding the number of shops, and the total consumption of country liquor, during the year of report, as compared with the year preceding.

Strengths of liquor manufactured and consumption of country liquor.

Year.	Number of shops.	Total consumption of country liquor in Imperial gallons.		
		25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
1915-16	125	79,915	1,56,345	
1916-17	129	91,787	1,83,731	

The increase of 4 in the number of shops is due to the reopening of shops, temporarily closed. The introduction of the Madras system, and the strict supervision, which has followed it, is mainly responsible for the increase in consumption. The policy aimed at by the State is, however, to reduce consumption, and to carry out that object it is proposed to raise the rates of duty and selling prices in the interior, where owing to low rates of duty liquor is sold cheap.

92 Taking the area of the State at 1,517½ sq. miles, and the population at 1,61,606, there is one liquor shop for every 11.76 square miles of the area and for every 1,253 unit of the population.

Incidence of shops to area and population.

93 The total income from country liquor during the year was Rs 5,14,148 as against Rs 2,41,601 in the year preceding, and consisted of the following items.

Total income from country liquor.

Duty	3,23,920
License fee	1,15,169
Cost price	75,059
Total	5,14,148

The increase in the duty amount is partly due to increase in consumption and partly to the raising of duty rates. The item of license fee was recovered for the first time during the year under report and represents the fees paid by retail vendors for the grant of licenses to sell liquor at their shops. The cost price of liquor is, really speaking, not an item of income. It represents the price paid by retail vendors for the liquor supplied to them, and is eventually passed on to the supply contractor and debited in the accounts as an item of expenditure.

Europe liquors.

94 For the sale of Europe liquors, there is only one shop at Nandod. For the first four months of this year, the Abkari farmer of the State had a license for this shop, but since August 1916, this license has been given to another man, who pays only Rs 50 per year for this monopoly.

Export *dan* on mowra.

95 The right to levy *dan* on mowra exported beyond the limits of the State, is generally farmed to the Abkari contractor, the object being to assist him, in getting the required quantity of mowra flowers. With the expiry of the old contract on July 31st 1916, the farm was given to the present abkari contractor, who manufactures for and supplies liquor to the State. As the rate of duty levied before, viz Rs 2-0-0 *per kalsi*, did not prevent mowra flowers being exported largely from this territory, it had to be raised to Rs 2-8-0 per kalsi, with effect from the 1st August 1916. The new farm was given for Rs 3,200, but the amount due was not payable before the close of the year, and the income derived from this source was, therefore, only Rs 2,700, the same as in the year preceding.

Toddy.

96 Toddy is another source of abkari revenue, and being less injurious than liquor, its use is much encouraged by the State, and the rates of duty have, therefore, been kept very low. A small fee of annas four per annum is levied in the case of a brab tree in all villages of the State, except in the *rasti* villages of the Jhagadia and Valia Talukas, where it is one rupee per tree. The fee charged for tapping a date tree is only 2 annas. In consideration of this small fee, the licensee is allowed to take toddy not only for his own domestic use, but is also permitted to sell it within the limits of the State. It is only in the Town of Nandod, that a restriction has been placed on its sale, where the sole right is given to a contractor. The total revenue realised on account of toddy, during the year was Rs 4,316 as against Rs 4,158 during the year preceding.

Bhang and Ganja.

97 Bhang and Ganja are the only intoxicating drugs used in the State. The quantities required for consumption, are obtained from one of the warehouses, established for the Bombay Presidency, on the authority of a license issued by the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha. The State has to pay full duty at the time of purchase, three-fourths of which is subsequently refunded. The total income obtained on account of these drugs was Rs 3,375 as against Rs 3,592 in 1915-16.

98 The total abkari income realised during the year was, therefore,

Total Abkari income.

	Rs	5,14,148	Country liquor.
	Rs	50	Europe liquors.
	Rs	4,316	Toddy.
	Rs	2,700	Mowra export *dan*.
	Rs	3,375	Intoxicating drugs.
	Rs	8	Miscellaneous.
Total.	Rs	5,24,597	
as against	Rs	2,52,599	in 1915-16.

2 *Opium.*

System of management.

99 Under a special arrangement made with the British Government, opium cultivation is prohibited in this State, and all opium required for consumption is purchased duty-free, from the Government Opium Depot, at Broach. The right to retail opium within the State is farmed to a contractor, who purchases opium required for retail sale. from the Darbar at a price 2-8 less than the rate fixed for retail sale in the shops. This licensee also pays a sum of Rs 2000, per annum, as a contribution towards the cost of the preventive establishment.

Opium shops, quantity sold and revenue realised.

100 The number of opium shops during the year was 24, the same as during the year preceding. The quantity of opium sold at these shops was 1,014½ seers as against 974 seers in 1915-16. The total income derived from this source was Rs 25,714 for the year of report as against Rs 17,219 for the year preceding. The increase is due, to a small extent, to increase in sales, but, to a larger extent, to the recovery of outstandings from the contractor.

(*h*) *Agricultural stock.*

Agricultural stock.

101 Appendix XX gives details in the prescribed form in regard to the agricultural stock, for the year under report. In this connection, it may be noted that the breed of cattle in the State, is very inferior, and it is very essential that some practical steps should be taken to improve it. I am glad to report that the matter has received the attention its importance deserves, and Your Highness has been pleased to establish a dairy farm at Nandod. Very valuable advice was also received from H. E. Lord Willingdon who, during his visit to Nandod in February last, was pleased to inspect the spot and to approve of the plans of the buildings subsequently sent to him. These farm buildings are now in course of construction, and it is hoped that before long, a long-felt want will soon be supplied.

(*i*) *Vital statistics.*

Population according to general census and the annual local census.

102 Appendix XXIV gives details about vital statistics of the State. It will be seen therefrom, that the population of the State, according to the annual local censns, taken in the year under report, was 1,74,078 as against 1,71,170 for the year preceding. The population according to the general census taken in 1911 was 1,61,606 only. The increase in the population points to the general progress of the State.

(*j*) *General condition of the people.*

General condition of the people.

103 The bulk of the people in this State lives on agriculture. Although excessive rain had, to a certain extent, spoiled the crops, especially cotton, which is most extensively grown, the prices realised were higher, and the ryots, on the whole, did not suffer in consequence. Expansion of cultivation, increase of agricultural wealth, and the manifestation of a better standard of living indicate that the condition of the people, is improving day by day. In parts of the State, where the aboriginal tribes preponderate, forest labour, which is their main-stay, was in better demand. The sanitary condition of the people was also satisfactory. There were two small epidemics, one of cholera, and the other of small-pox, but beyond that, there was nothing to disturb the happy and contented lives of the peasant population of the Rajpipla State.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE and FINANCE.

Receipts and Disbursements.

104 Appendix XXII gives details of the actual receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury during the year of report, a summary of the broad results of which is given in the following table.

Items.	1915-16	1916-17
	Rs	Rs
(*A*) Opening Balance	10,98,415	10,84,632
(*B*) Total Receipts under the "Revenue Heads" 1 to 21 of Appendix XXII, i. e. *Revenue* received.	15,08,844	16,74,265
(*C*) Receipts under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Deposit receipts, recovery of Advances previously made by the State, and the like.	7,43,449	12,47,028

(*D*) Total Receipts.	22,52,293	29,21,293
(*E*) Total with Opening Balance.	33,50,708	40,05,925
(*F*) Expenditure under the "Account heads." 1 to 28 of Appendix XXII.	12,14,056	14,11,450
(*G*) Disbursements under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Advances made, repayment of Deposits, &c.	10,52,020	17,91,235
(*H*) Total Disbursements.	22,66,076	32,02,685
(*I*) Closing Balance.	10,84,632	8,03,240
(*J*) Total, with Closing Balance	33,50,708	40,05,925

Fluctuations in receipts explained.

105 It will be seen from the above summary that in spite of the revenue instalments being deferred, there was, on the whole, a net increase of Rs 1,65,421 in the Receipts. The Abkari revenue increased by 2,80,000, owing to the raising of duty on liquor, increase in its consumption, and treating cost price recovered from retail vendors, as an item of revenue. Forest receipts improved by about Rs 15,000. Railway brought in about Rs 10,000 more than last year. Stamps, Registration and Judicial receipts showed an improvement in revenue to the extent of about Rs 8,000. The interest on Government Promissory notes forming the State reserve, which had been accumulating, was recovered during the year, and this amount together with other miscellaneous items exhibited an excess of about Rs 62,000. The total excess in the Receipts, thus, amounted to about Rs 3,75,000; but there was, on the other hand, a falling off in other sources of revenue. Owing to the lateness of cotton crop, some instalments of land revenue had to be postponed till after the close of the year, and there was, thus, a nominal deficit of about Rs 1,98,000 alone in land-revenue. The Municipality showed a decrease of about Rs 4,000, owing to the absence of recoveries on account of outstandings, as was the case in the previous year. There was, again, a reduction of about Rs 7,000 in the receipts of the Fouz, Stable, Machinery and Public Works Departments, which had paid more revenue during the previous year, on account of the sales of superfluous articles, and the purchase of more of them from the stores. The total deficit in revenue from all these sources and including payments deferred, amounted to Rs 2,09,000, which, when set off against the total excess in revenue from the sources mentioned above, gives us a net gain of about Rs 1,65,000 in revenue as mentioned above.

Fluctuations in disbursements explained.

106 On the Expenditure side, there was an increase of about Rs 1,97,000, on the whole. Excepting the expenses on the civil list, almost all other departments have, more or less, some increase in expenditure to show. The Abkari department exhibits an excess in expenditure of about Rs 64,000, which is due to the inclusion in expenditure of cost price of liquor paid to the supply contractor, and to the reorganisation of the Department, resulting in the increase of establishment charges. Public Works Department is responsible for an increase of about Rs 44,000, principally on works of construction. The increase of Rs

92,000, noticeable in the Railway expenditure, is on account of the extension work including the bridge on the river Karjan. The Machinery Department expenses have swollen by about Rs 98,000, due principally to expenditure in connection with the big Electric Installation in progress. Subscriptions and Tribute are responsible for an increase of Rs 25,000 each. The instalments of tribute are paid according to Native calender, and one instalment appertaining to the previous year was paid during the year under report. Owing to improvement in the pay of teachers, in the Educational Department, the expenses of this Department have risen by about Rs 3,000, and the Press, Stable and Medical Departments have respectively shown an increase of expenditure by about Rs 2, 5 and 3 thousand. The total excess expenditure as detailed above came to about Rs 3,67,000. On the other hand, the expenses in connection with the Royal Family, which had increased in the preceding year on account of the funeral of the late Maharaja, the installation of the present Maharaja, tours and such other special occasions, were reduced during the year by about Rs 1,70,000, deducting which from the excess mentioned above, we get a net increase in expenditure of about Rs 1,97,000.

Reserve Fund.

107 During the year a sum of Rs 4,48,177 was added to the Reserve which amounted to Rs 18,03,200, at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

108 There is a Hospital at Nandod, and a Dispensary at each of the remaining five taluka sadar stations. All these institutions, excepting those at Gardeshwar and Dediapada, have been provided with accommodation for indoor patients. The following table gives information about the number of outdoor and indoor patients treated at these institutions, as compared with the year preceding.

No.	Name of Institution.	Outdoor Patients.				Indoor Patients (New admissions),	
		Total number (New admissions)		Average daily attendance.			
		1915-1916	1916-17	1915-1916	1916-17	1915-1916	1916-17
1	Nandod Hospital	30,878	29,300	370	365	225	224
2	Jhagadia Dispensary	4,469	4,755	84	87	35	18
3	Bhalod „	6,535	7,003	101	96	15	16
4	Valia „	6,324	5,312	116	80	19	4
5	Gardeshvar „	1,011	1,368	10	14	0	0
6	Dediapada „	591	698	10	13	0	0
	Total.	49,808	48,436	691	655	294	262

Ordinary sickness.

109 Fever, cough, bowel disorders, dysentery and diseases of the skin were the complaints which most prevailed during the year. There was an epidemic of cholera also. All the talukas of the State, except Dediapada, were, more or less, affected by it. The total number of cases was 360 of which 182 proved fatal. There were further two small epidemics of small-pox, which were, for the most part, confined to Nandod and Bhalod Talukas.

New building for Nandod Hospital.

110 The New Nandod Hospital Building referred to in the last Administration Report is now complete, and will shortly be fully equipped with modern appliances to make it a real boon to the public. It is a magnificent and imposing structure erected at a cost of about 90,000 Rs and is named after the late Maharaja Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji.

Vaccination.

111 The Vaccination establishment working in the State, consists of 4 vaccinators, and a like number of peons, and is under the direct control of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District. The following summary gives the results of the work done by this establishment during the year under report as compared with the past five years.

Year	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations.
1911-12	5,818	34
1912-13	5,943	108
1913-14	6,002	178
1914-15	6,184	152
1915-16	6,292	132
1916-17	6,232	195

Veterinary Hospital.

112 There is a Veterinary Hospital at Nandod in charge of a passed Veterinary Surgeon, who treats all animals belonging to the State as well as the three mounted corps. Animals belonging to private individuals are also treated there free of charge. The number of private animals treated at the Hospital during the year was 1,486 against 1,488 in the year preceding.

Cost of the Medical Department.

113 The total cost of the Medical Department including Vaccination establishment, but excluding the Veterinary Hospital, the charges in connection with which are borne by the Stable Department, was Rs 23,199 as against Rs 19,770, the increase being mainly due to higher prices of medicines on account of the War.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(*a*) *Primary.*

Primary education free for girls, and boys of Rajput, Mahomedan and Kaliparaj communities.

114 Primary education throughout the State is free in the case of all girls, and also in the case of all boys of the Rajput, Mahomedan and Kaliparaj communities. Boys belonging to other communities have to pay a small fee of one anna per mensem, but even this small payment is excused in the case of those who are reported to be unable to pay this amount.

Number of primary schools.

115 The number of primary schools during the year was 82, the same as in the year preceding. Of these 82 schools, 73 were boys' schools, 8 girls' schools and one an Urdu school for Mahomedan boys. In villages where there are no separate girls' schools, girls are permitted to attend the boys' schools.

Number of students and attendance.

116 The following table gives the number of students and attendance at the above primary schools, as compared with the year preceding.

Class of Primary schools.	1915-16				1916-17			
	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1916).	Average monthly attendance for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1917).	Average monthly attendance for the year.	Average daily attendance.
Boys' schools	74	3,856	3,795	2,818	74	3,918	3,863	2,837
Girls attending Boys' schools	0	322	296	201	0	326	326	217
Girls' schools.	8	782	745	552	8	793	786	566
Total Girls.	8	1,104	1,041	753	8	1,119	1,112	783
Total.	82	4,960	4,836	3,571	82	5,037	4,975	3,620

English classes attached to vernacular schools.

117 The English classes which were, as a tentative measure, opened in connection with the principal vernacular schools in the district during the preceding year have proved successful and are continued during the year. The total number of boys who took advantage of these 5 classes was 129.

118. The following table gives information about the number of students belonging to the backward classes, (these indude only Bhils, Dhankas, and other aboriginal tribes; and not the Mahomedans) who attended the schools during the year of report, as compared with the year preceding

Proportion of backward class children to the total number of students on the register.

Class of schools.	1915-16			1916-17		
	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes."	Proportion of col. 3 to col. 2 (Percent)	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes."	Proportion of col. 6 to col. 5 (Percent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys' Primary schools	3,856	1,040	26.97	3,918	1,016	25.93
Girls attending Boys' schools.	322			326		
Girls' schools.	782	53	4.80	793	35	3.13
Total girls.	1,104	53	4.80	1,119	35	3.13
Total.	4,960	1,093	22.04	5,037	1,051	20.86

119 The annual examination of these schools was, as usual, held by the Inspector of Primary schools, the results of which, as compared with the year preceding, are embodied in the following table.

Results of the annual examination of the Primary schools.

	1915-16	1916-17
Number presented for examination.	3,495	3,602
Number passed under all heads.	2,550	2,562
Percentage of passes to presentations.	72.9	71.1

120 During the year of report, only 6 boys were successful at the Vernacular School Final examination as against 12 in the year preceding. The smaller number of successful candidates in this examination is to be regretted, and it is hoped that better results will be shown in future.

Vernacular School Final Examination.

(*b*) *Sanskrit Pathshala.*

121 The Sanskrit Pathshala at Nandod is an institution, where knowledge in elementary Sanskrit literature and in the daily rituals of a Brahmin's life is imparted free by two Shastris. There were 47 boys on the roll of the Pathshala at the close of the year, as against 55 in the year preceding. The average monthly and daily attendance, were, however, 48 and 37 respectively. The number presented at the annual examination was 61, out of which, 46 were declared successful.

Sanskrit Pathshala.

(c) *Secondary education.*

Nandod High School.

No. on roll at the end of the year.

122 There is only one High School at Nandod which teaches up to the Matriculation Standard. The fees charged are very moderate, and vary from 4 annas in the 1st standard to one rupee in the highest or the 7th standard. The number of students on the register of the High school, at the close of the year, was 334, as against 363 in the year preceding. The average monthly number and the daily attendance were 366 and 285 respectively, as against 368 and 297 in 1915-16. The decrease in number appears to be due, according to the report of the Head Master, to the opening of English classes in the principal vernacular schools of the district and also to the establishment of a private English school at Jhagadia. It may, also, be attributable, to a small extent, to the enforcement of strict discipline in the school.

Annual examination results of the High school.

123 The annual examination of the High school, was as usual, held by the Head master, with the assistance of his staff, and out of 291 boys presented for examination, 140 were declared successful, thus giving a percentage of 48.11 as against 45.3 in the year preceding.

Matric, School Final and Drawing Examinations results.

124 During the year under report, 12 boys, as against 8, from the High school, passed the University Matriculation examination. Two boys passed the School Final examination, and one boy was successful at the Elementary, and 4 at the Intermediate Drawing examinations.

New High School Building.

125 During the year under report, the High school was removed to one of the two newly built palaces, as the accommodation available in the old building was found to be quite inadequate. The new building is very spacious, well-lighted and in a healthy locality, and there is more than ample accommodation for future expansion.

Hostel.

126 There is a hostel attached to the High school. It is placed under the charge of a special Superintendent, who looks to all the wants of the inmates, and keeps supervsion over them. Recently, some additions were made to this building, with the result that it now supplies all the comforts required by the resident students. The number of inmates at the end of the year was 47, the same as during the preceding year.

(d) *Physical Education.*

Means of Physical education.

127 There is a gymnasium at Nandod, which is meant for the use of all the town schools The High school boys have further got a cricket club, where they play cricket. Outside Nandod, 12 of the principal schools have gymnasia attached to each under their respective head-masters.

(*e*) *General.*

128 The following table contains a summary of school statistics in regard to both primary and secondary education for the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

School statistics for both primary and secondary education.

Class of schools.	1915-16				1916-17			
	No of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.
High School.	1	363	368	297	1	334	366	285
Sanskrit Pathshala.	1	55	53	44	1	47	48	37
Boys' Schools. No. of boys.	74	3,856	3,795	2,818	74	3,918	3,863	2,837
Girls attending Boys' Schools	0	322	296	201	0	326	326	217
Girl's Schools.	8	782	745	552	8	793	786	566
Total Girls.	8	1,104	1,041	753	8	1,119	1,112	783
Total Primary Schools.	82	4,960	4,836	3,571	82	5,037	4,975	3,620
Grand Total.	84	5,378	5,257	3,912	84	5,418	5,389	3,942

129 In order to ensure a constant and adequate supply of trained teachers, the State maintains a sufficient number of scholarships on stipends varying from Rs 7 to Rs 9 per mensem, at the Ahmedabad Male and Female Training Colleges.

Vernacular Training College scholarships.

130 In addition to the above, one boy studying at the Agricultural College, Poona, two studying at the Baroda Arts College, one studying at the Baroda Kalabhawan, and four studying at the Medical School at Ahmedabad, get scholarships from the State. A special scholarship of £ 100 per annum has also been awarded to the son of Kumar Digvijaysinhji for studying in England.

Scholarships for higher and Technical education.

131 The total cost of the Education Department, during the year, came to Rs 54,537, as against Rs 51,509 in 1915-16. The increase is mainly due to improvement made in the pay of teachers.

Total cost of the Edueation Department.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

132 The number of Estates under State management was 4 as against 5 in the year preceding. The Estate of the Thakor of Sajwa was restored to the owner in 1915-16. The

Estates under attachment.

following table gives the required information in regard to these Estates.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of the Thakor.	Age	Opening balance on 1st April 1916	Total receipts during 1916-17	Total disbursements during 1916-17	Closing balance on 31st March 1917	Amount paid in liquidation of debt (included in the disbursements shown in col: 7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Boridra.	Chandrasinhji Narpatsinhji.	17	17,903- 7- 5	3,697- 6- 0	7,326- 6- 1	14,279- 7- 4	-
2	Pantalavdi.	Anvarkhan Akbarkan.	16	44,091- 0- 4	11,590- 4- 7	3,927-11- 8	51,753- 9- 3	-
3	Rampura.	Gemalsinhji Himatsinhji	16	481- 8- 2	702-12- 0	1,067- 7- 2	116-13- 0	686-13- 9
4	Haripura.	Chhatrasinhji Naharsinhji	25	2,730- 0- 6	8,825-13- 0	10,374- 3- 7	1,181- 9-11	3,300- 0- 0
				65,211- 0-5	24,816- 3- 7	22,695-12- 6	67,331- 7- 6	3,986-13- 9

Printing presses.

133 There are two Printing presses in the State at Nandod. One of these is a State Press where the Darbari Gazette is published, and other printing work done for the State. The other is a private concern, and occasionally does some job work.

134 There is a public library at Nandod, which is maintained by monthly subscriptions from members, and a grant from the State. Libraries on a smaller scale are also maintained at the villages of Bhalod, Lachhras and Sisodra.

Libraries.

135 There were no deaths from wild animals, during the year, but there were 26 deaths from snake-bite as against 28 in the year preceding.

Loss of life from wild and poisonous animals.

136 Appendices I to XXV in the prescribed form are attached hereto.

Appendices.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Rajpipla State showing changes in personnel during the year 1916-17.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Mr. Chandulal Madhubhai Mehta.	Treasury officer.	1-4-16	25-5-16	Deputed to study the Distillery system as prevailing in the British districts and then appointed Distillery Inspector, Nandod.
Mr. Motilal Chunilal Desai.	Ag -Do-	26-5-16	31-10-16	Held charge in addition to his own duties, as Huzur Auditor.
Mr. Gustadji Pestonji Nariman.	Treasury officer.	1-11-16	-	Transferred from the Military Department where he was Superintendent of Fouz.
Mr. Byramsha Dhanjisha Kothawala.	Chief Excise officer	6-11-16	-	Services lent by the British Excise Department.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

List of laws in force in the Rajpipla State (1916-17)

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(a) *Acts borrowed from the enactments of the Indian Legislature and applied by the Darbar, to the Rajpipla State, with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements, &c.*			
The Indian Penal Code with amendments	Yes.		
The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.			
The Indian Evidence Act, Act I of 1872, with amendments.			
The Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, with amendments.			
The Indian Contract Act, Act IX of 1872			
The Whipping Act, Act VI of 1864.			
The Cattle Trespass Act, Act I of 1871, with amendments.			
The Indian Opium Act, Act I of 1878.			
The Abkari Act, Bombay Act V of 1878			
Amendment of the above, Bombay Act V of 1901.			
The Jail Act, Bombay Act II of 1874, with amendments.			
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, Bombay Act II of 1906.		Yes.	
The Moffusil Municipalities Act, (in part) Bombay Act VI of 1873.			
The Sale of Poisons Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1866.			
The Village Police Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1867.			
The Indian Post offices Act, Act VI of 1898.			

The Guardian and Wards Act, Act VIII of 1890.	Yes
Regulation for the formal recognition of heirs, &c, Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.	
Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, Act XV of 1865.	
Intestate succession amongst Parsis, Act XXI of 1865.	
The Indian Census Act, Act XVII of 1890.	
The Indian Census Act, Act X of 1900.	
The Epidemic Diseases Act, Act III of 1897.	
The Indian Census Act, Act XVI of 1910.	
(*b*) *Acts and Regulations passed by the Darbar.*	
The Rajpipla Stamp and Court fees Act of 1885	
Amendments of the above by notification	
No. 4 of 21-7-85.	
Process fee rules of 26-8-85.	
No. 13 of 7-9-85.	
No. 16 of 12-10-85.	
No. 448 of 28-10-85.	
No. 3 of 9-7-86.	
No. 505 of 23-7-87.	
No. 4 of 8-11-88.	
No. 13 of 11-4-89.	
No. 14 of 20-5-89.	
No. 32 of 5-12-90.	
No. 397 of 6-8-91.	
No. 212 of 7-8-91.	
No. 186 of 22-7-93.	
No. 2 of 6-3-94.	
No. 2 of 11-6-99.	
No. 70 of 30-5-4.	
No. 27 of 5-9-4.	
No. 10 of 31-8-6.	
The Rajpipla Registration Act of 1885.	
Amendments of the above by notification	
No. 14 of 24-9-85.	
No. 35 of 19-11-87.	
No. 58 of 15-5-89.	
No. 1 of 7-12-96.	
No. 10 of 15-6-1901.	
No. 4 of 28-8-1901.	

The Rajpipla State Survey law of 1885.		
The Rajpipla Limitation Act of 1886.		
Amendments of the above by notification		
No. 13 of 11-9-86.		
No. 4 of 3-9-98.		Yes.
No. 65 of 6-6-16.		
The Rajpipla Pleaders' rules of 1885 as amended by notification		
No. 64 of 2-6-88.		
No. 2 of 10-7-93.		
No. 16 of 12-7-2.		
No. 5 of 16-8-7.		
Rules amending Village Police Act (1885 and 1887).		
Abkari rules modifying the Abkari Act (1887) as amended by notification		
No. 66 of 25-4-13.		
No. 67 of 2-5-13.		
The Rajpipla Paltan and Risala Rules of 1887, as amended by Circular No. 23of 23-9-87.		
The Rajpipla Forest Law of 1895.		
Amendment of the above by circular		
No. 26 of 13-11-1907.		
No. 76 of 30-6-13.		
The Rajpipla District Police Law of 1896		
The Rajpipla Gambling Law of 1899 as amended by notification		
No. 3 of 1-8-99.		
No. 16 of 5-9-16.		Yes.
Regulation of 1901 regarding the prevention of Farcy & Glanders diseases.		
The Rajpipla Arms Act of 1902, with schedules and rules.		
Amendment, regulating the levy of fees in certain cases. Notification		
No. 51 of 1-6-1907.		
Regulations of 1903 regulating the import and transport of explosives.		
Lewa Patidar marriage rules of 1904.		
Rules regulating the storage of Kerosine and such other inflammable materials (1904).		
Desertion from the Fouj and the Municipal Departments- Notification		

No. 658 of 6-2-1906.		
Jurisdiction over Native officers and Sepoys of the British Indian Army-Notification No. 2 of 24-7-1907.		
Rajpipla Explosives Act of 1908. 15-8-8.		
Amending Chapters VI & VII of the Indian Penal Code. No. 19 of 21-8-8.		
Amending Sections 4,108, 124A, 153A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code. 21-8-1908.		
Amending Section 28 of the Lewa Patidars' Marriage Rules of 1904. No. 39 of 21-10-1908.		
Rules regarding Tea shops in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 28-1-9.		
Consolidating and amending the game law of the State. Notification No. 37 of 3-1-16. " No, 55 of 24-3-17.		Yes.
Notification modifying the Village Police Rules of 1885. No. 10 of 12-8-10.		
Rules for the Supply of water for private use (Nandod Town Water Works). Notification No. 13 of 30-8-10.		
Amending section 17 of the above Rules. Notification No. 105 of 4-6-1912.		
Amending Section 15 A of the above rules. Notification No. 5 of 24-7-15.		
Amending Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act. Notification No. 31 of 26-11-10.		
In concellation of Notification No. 31 of 26-11-10, amending section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act. Notification No. 6 of 31-7-1912.		
(c) *Circular orders and notifications published as having the force of law.*		
Powers of the Survey Superintendent in certain matters, No. 4164 of 26-12-84. No. 137 of 19-5-85.		
Powers of the Municipal officer in certain matters, No. 4063 of 31-12-84.		

Defining the responsibility of village officers, owners of alienated lands and others, for assisting and giving correct information to Survey officers,

No. 22 of 9-9-85.

Protection of State servants from civil suits, No. 2 of 24-7-85.

Impressment of carts,

No. 41 of 8-11-84.
No. 81 of 1-1-85.
No. 472 of 9-11-85.
No. 9 of 28-8-90.
No. 10 of 2-9-90.
No. 38 of 8-1-92.

Disallowing suits on foreign judgments other than those passed by a British court,

No. 6 of 17-8-85.

Removal of carcasses of dead animals,

No. 43 of 19-10-86.

Providing special procedure for the disposal by Panch of matrimonial disputes amongst Bhils and similar classes,

No. 1315 of 6-3-86.

Allowing two appeals in every criminal case,

No. 10 of 3-9-86.

Removal and pruning of hedges,

No. 14 of 11-9-86.

Registration of Births and Deaths,

No. 44 of 20-10-86.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue from Bhil villages (1886).

Making the affixing of obscene notifications, &c, penal,

No. 38 of 24-1-87.

Regulating the procedure of civil courts in cases relating to disputes about house-sites,

No. 93 of 4-4-89.
No. 3770 of 9-9-87.

Non-delivery of State records, &c, by Talatis and others,

No. 94 of 14-4-89.

Prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within certain limits,

No. 17 of 22-5-89.

Prisoners' testimony, No. 60 of 20-6-87

Regulating the levy of duty upon export of Mowra flowers,

No. 6 of 17-7-87.

Prohibiting the storage of grass and other inflammable materials within certain limits,

No. 31 of 4-10-87.

Recovery of superior holders' dues,

No. 38 of 20-10-87.

No. 3757 of 1-11-90.

No. 19 of 28-9-92.

Possession of cornelian stones-

No. 1841 of 10-11-87.

Destruction of unclaimed documents in a registration office, No. 35 of 19-11-87

Treasure Trove- No. 60 of 23-5-88.

Powers of servants of the Octroi Farmer

No. 27 of 9-10-88.

Notifying the introduction of survey settlement into the Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas, and guaranteeing occupancy rights, and conceding rights to trees, &c, &c,

No. 1118 of 13-8-88,

No. 627 of 17-6-89.

No. 1726 of 6-10-90.

No. 1444 of 3-8-92.

No. 1262 of 7-6-94.

Drift wood- No. 52 of 11-11-89.

Rules regulating the procedure for the occupation of State waste land,

No. 45 of 27-2-90.

Abolishing certain taxes and cesses,

No. 119 of 27-6-90.

No. 36 of 25-12-91.

Abolition of the Babashahi currency in State transactions and from State accounts, No. 57 of 14-6-92.

Export of sand & stones,

No. 39 of 10-1-93.

No. 6 of 1-8-94.

Confirming and continuing the barring of civil courts in suits against the State,

No. 93 of 4-4-87.

Boundary marks, No. 58 of 14-4-93.

Rules for the tapping of toddy trees,

Nos. 17 & 18 of 10-11-93.

Power of Thandars and certain other officers to issue summonses,

No. 40 of 5-12-93.
No. 38 of 29-11-4.

Powers of the Survey Superintendent and of Taluka officers in certain survey matters

No. 98 of 19-6-94.
No. 2 of 10-7-94.
No. 3 of 10-7-94.

Directing the service of sale proclamations on the Talati of the village in which the lands to be sold are situated,

No. 1 of 28-4-96.

Property in 'Khali' lands,

No. 30 of 15-6-96.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue,

No. 9 of 23-9-96.
No. 8 of 28-7-98.

Cession of jurisdiction over lands traversed by the Rajpipla State Railway,

No. 16 of 23-6-97.
No. 97 of 4-5-99.

Defining the constitution of the several Departments of the State and the powers of the officers presiding over them,

No. 55 of 21-5-97.

Defining the additional powers which the Dewan is to exercise in the absence of His Highness from the State,

No. 4 of 11-7-98.

Empowering Thandars and Chief Constables and Police Patels to take action in certain cases of emergency where breach of peace is apprehended,

No. 1 of 7-8-98.

Rules for the execution of decrees of British courts, No. 2 of 9-8-98.

Rules regulating the production of State records as evidence in courts of law, No. 10 of 9-3-99.

Responsibility for giving information as to births, No. 88 of 6-4-99.

Rules regulating procedure in pauper suits No. 14 of 14-6-99.

Investing the Municipal officer with District Magistrate's powers in regard to cattle pounds in the Nandod Town, No. 6 of 27-7-99.

Declaring the abolition of Babashai currency in private transactions also, and fixing the rate of conversion for contracts made in that currency, No. 28 of 25-3-1901

Bhang and Ganja Regulation, No. 8 of 31-7-1901.

Publishing revised schedules of octroi duties, No. 25 of 5-11-1903.

Rules regulating the sale of toddy by toddy owners, No. 56 of 29-3-1904.

Investing Dewan with all the residuary powers during His Highness' tour in Europe, No. 59 of 13-4-1904.

Prohibition of alienation of Service and Devasthan lands,
No. 3703 of 3-12-90.
No. 78 of 27-6-1905.

Restricting alienation of restored estates
No. 6 of 15-5-1907.

Transfer of village sites. No. 65 of 1-4-8.

Authorising Taluka Aval Karkuns to perform magisterial duties under certain contigencies. No. 27 of 22-9-1908.

Barring civil suits regarding cash allowances without sanction of the Hazur.
No. 47 of 11-11-1908.

Prohibiting the removal of earth from the approaches of Rajghat and Distillery Road, &c. No. 71 of 11-1-1909.

Prevention of cruelty to animals.
No. 12 of 18-8-1909.

Sanction to prosecute Durbar servants.
No. 69 of 24-5-11.

Rules regulating shops for the sale of aerated waters in the town of Nandod.
N. 74 of 30-5-11.

Prevention of burning fires in State Forests. N. 20 of 11-9-11.		
Rules regulating shops for the sale of ice in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 21-2-12.		
Rules prohibiting the appropriation of agricultural lands to non-agricultural purposes without permission. Notification No. 99 of 17-5-1912.		
Altering the limit of Bhang and Ganja to be kept by travellers on journey as fixed by para: 5 of Notification No. 9 of 31-7-1901. Notification No. 27 of 7-12-12.		
Prohibiting the removal of earth, Kanker &c from the approaches & beds of the Bhund kotar behind the Bungalows which are being constructed for the younger Kumars No. 64 of 23-4-13.		
Prohibiting the importation, manufacture and possession, without a license, of fireworks made of explosive substances No. 24 of 11-11-13.		
Prohibiting the publication of unauthorised news relating to the British Naval and Military forces. Notification No. 12 of 14-8-14.		
Empowering revenue officers to conduct sales of immovable property ordered by Civil courts. Notification No. 19 of 11-9-14.		
Hajri Rules. Notification No. 50 of 21-12-14.		
Boiler Inspection Rules. Notification No. 52 of 31-12-14.		
Amendment of the above Notification No. 13 of 25-8-15.		
Rules for the recovery of grazing fees. Notification No. 55 of 15-1-15.		
Retail purchase of cotton by shopkeepers. Notification No. 64 of 5-3-15.		
Rules for the enquiry of claims to house-sites situated in the town of Nandod.		Yes.
Empowering officers of the Shikar Department to arrest, without warrant, persons who set fire to forests. Notification No. 18 of 9-9-16.		Yes.

Levy of Local Fund cess. No. 592 of 26-1-17.		Yes.	
Amendment of the above by circulars. No. 53 of 19-2-17. No. 62 of 10-5-17.		Do.	
Rules fixing the maximum weight for loading carts. No. 59 of 17-4-17.		Do.	
(*d*) *The Hindu and Mahomedan laws, and the Law of Torts.*			

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Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajpipla State, 1916-17.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	Strength at the end of last year.	Vacancies which had remained unfilled at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties			Vacancies at the end of this year.	Strength at the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
				Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.					European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
	2	2A	3	4	5	6	6A	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	20	3	0	0	0	0	3	20	0	0	0	0	3	*17	5,810-12-11	* Besides these there are 24 "Bindressi" & 3 cycle Sowars for orderly duty, &c, the total cost of whose maintenance is Rs 7,777-5-7.
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	‡13	0	0	0	0	0	‡ Of these, two are serviceable and eleven unserviceable. There are no special gunners employed, the "Paltan" men ("Infantry") doing the work of firing salutes, &c, when required.
Infantry	101	0	22	0	2	26	6	101	0	0	0	0	15	86	11,034-11-2	
Total.	121	3	22	0	2	26	9	§121	0	13	0	0	18	103	16,845-8- 1	

§ Members of these corps assist the Regular Executive Police Force of the State, and perform many of the duties discharged elsewhere by the Police.

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Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1916-17.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla State proper											
Superintendent of Police...	1	200+75 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	This statement embraces members of the Executive District Police Force only, and has no reference to Village Police nor to the "Military Force," dealt with in Appendix III, the members of which assist the regular Police and perform duties which, in other places, are performed by the regular Police, thus serving, to a great extent, as an auxiliary Police force.
Police Inspector ...	1	75+20 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	50+15 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	1	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	40+15 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	35+15 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	30+15 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar ...	1	20+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

Jamadar	...	1	15+10 P.A.+10 P.T.A	41,099-0-3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar	...	1	15+2 P.A.+ 10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar	...	1	15+1 P.A.+ 10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadars.	...	2	15+10 P.T.A.		0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Havildars	...	9	12		0	1	0	0	3	9	0
Naiks	...	25	10		0	12	0	0	5	25	0
First class constables	...	48	9		0	34	0	3	8	30	0
Second class constables	...	118	8		17	80	15	18	14	90	0
Daffedar (Mounted Head constable)	...	1	30		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sowars (First Class mounted Constables)		2	26		0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Do- (Second Do-)		13	25		0	4	0	0	0	13	0
Total for Rajpipla State proper		230		41,099-0-3	17	132	15	21	32	184	0
Sagbara											
Police Sub-Inspector.	...	1	35		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar	...	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havildar	...	1	12		0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Naik ...	1	9	1,853-1-0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Constables ...	20	7		4	3	0	0	0	2	0
Constables ...										
Sowars ...	2	8		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Sagbara	25		1,853-1-0	4	3	0	0	0	6	0
Vadi										
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	0	0	555-9-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havildar ...	1	12		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Second class Constables....	4	8		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Vadi	5		555-9--9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Grand Total	260		43,507-11-0	21	135	15	21	32	192	0

There is no separate appointment of a Sub-Inspector, but the Kamdar of the Vasava performs the duties of that appointment.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1916-17.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on no. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajpipla.	433	407 A	475	476 B	471	465 C	200	208	206	170	42.10	43.69	42.46	44.73	A. Out of 407 cases, 38 were struck off as "no crime" and 6 were found to be non-cognizable, leaving 363 "true cases". B. 476 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State. C. of the 476 accused persons shown under B, 10 were released by Police on bond, and 1 was turned into approver and pardoned and the remaining 465 were sent up for trial, with the following result, 208 accused were convicted. 170 were acquitted or discharged. 87 remained pending trial at the end of the year, making up the total of 465 as shown in C above.

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Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1916-17.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajpipla	75,580-14-1	15,114- 8-7	4,222-12-6	5,253- 4-9	5.59	34.76	

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Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1916-17.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons implicated.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died or escaped during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Cases awaiting trial.	Persons pending trial
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, Sections 143 to 160.	2	5	7	10	5	43	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19
2 Offences by or relating to Public servants, Chapter IX, Sections 161 to 170.	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190.	2	10	12	6	11	13	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

4 False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI, Sections 191 to 229.	1	6	7	4	7	12	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII, Sections 231 to 263.	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 294A.	2	5	7	4	6	9	5	0	1	0	0	4	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
8 Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV Sections 295 to 298.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.																														
(a) Offences affecting life, Sections 302 to 311.	3	10	12	10	8	16	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	
(b) Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, the exposure of infants, and the concealment of births, Sections 312 to 318.	0	2	2	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
(c) Hurt, Sections 323 to 338.	30	314	345	237	316	576	37	0	3	0	3	31	0	37	495	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	29	44	

(*d*) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 341 to 348.	3	24	27	18	22	49	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
(*e*) Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358	2	34	36	8	33	45	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	39	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
(*f*) Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374.	1	3	4	5	3	8	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
(*g*) Rape, Section 376.	1	2	3	2	3	6	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
(*h*) Unnatural offences, Section 377.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Sections 379 to 462.																														
(*a*) Theft, Sections 379 to 382.	8	127	135	110	120	196	89	0	51	1	10	25	2	89	81	0	0	38	14	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	15	26	
(*b*) Extortion, Sections 384 to 389.	0	3	3	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*c*) Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402	0	3	3	3	3	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
(*d*) Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 to 405.	2	5	7	10	6	11	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
(*e*) Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409.	2	5	7	3	7	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(*f*) Receiving of stolen property, Sections 411 to 414.	0	3	3	8	3	5	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*g*) Cheating, Sections 417 to 420.	2	5	7	5	5	10	6	0	5	0	0	1	0	6	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
(*h*) Mischief, Sections 426 to 440.	9	80	89	68	81	134	7	0	1	0	3	3	0	7	117	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	10		
(*i*) Criminal trespass, Sections 447 to 462.	18	108	126	79	119	185	7	0	5	0	0	1	1	7	161	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	17		
11 Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, Sections 465 to 489.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12 Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, Sections 493 to 498.	5	33	38	21	31	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3		
13 Defamation, Chapter XXI, Sections 500 to 502.	0	5	5	4	3	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7		
14 Criminal intimidation, insult & annoyance, Chapter XXII, Sections, 504 to 510.	42	432	474	323	424	685	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	42		
Total Penal Code	136	1225	1361	952	1222	2083	216	1	80	2	16	114	3	216	1676	0	0	52	20	3	9	7	1	4	2	1	0	0	139	191	

| Offences under Special Laws | | |

| | | |

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1916-17.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1916-17					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	7	10	5	36	4	0	0	6	19	51	4	3	21	0	0	23	
Nandod Town First Class Magistrate's Court	197	291	15	89	50	335	1	6	297	496	84	246	138	0	0	28	
Nandod Taluka Second. Class Magistrate's Court	236	254	12	71	7	333	1	0	356	424	81	289	23	0	0	31	
Bhalod Second Class Magistrate's Court.	271	313	50	83	142	173	0	3	518	451	123	231	33	0	0	64	
Jhagadia First Class Magistrate's Court.	268	331	77	99	27	396	10	2	412	611	141	372	59	0	0	39	
Valia Second Class Magistrate's Court.	79	41	7	25	21	18	0	1	149	72	15	35	17	0	0	5	
-Do- 3rd Class Do-	0	34	0	18	2	30	0	0	0	50	4	30	16	0	0	0	
Gardeshwar Second Class Magistrate's Court.	49	68	0	9	12	76	0	0	76	97	6	73	16	0	0	2	
Dediapada Third Class Magistrate's Court.	12	21	0	21	8	2	0	0	17	31	1	8	16	0	0	6	
Sagbara District Magistrate's Court.	12	14	2	14	0	3	0	0	18	19	0	1	16	0	0	2	
Total	1131	1377	168	465	273	1366	12	18	1862	2302	459	1288	355	0	0	200	

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Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1916-17.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Sir Nyayadhish court.	33	0	0	25	16	11	9	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Huzur court.	22	9	4	26	10	4	4	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	55	9	4	51	26	15	13	13	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	

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Appendix X.

Civil Work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of — 1916-17.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
											Description				Value											
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000.	Number of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs 5000.	Number of suits above Rs 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	517	437	903	1064	1420	1501	983	1088	437	413	Rs 1,51,707-15-10	249	806	9	764	261	23	16	0	246	545	155	142	Rs 1,22,913-13-3	Y. M. D. 0 5 19	

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Appendix XI.

Civil Work – Results of applications for execution of decrees – 1916-17.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1916-17.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	422	706	86,989-8-5	933	838	1,00,005-12-6	1355	1,544	1,86,995- 4-11	649	902	90,937-3-8	706	642	96,058-1-3	354	140	148	

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Appendix XII.

Civil work — Number and results of appeals in civil suits — 1916-17.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year:	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year..	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Huzur Court, Rajpipla State.	27	18	49	41	76	59	58	44	18	15	Rs 16,508-14-0	Rs 22,250- 3-9	31	22	14	8	11	9	0	3	2	2	Y. M. D. 0. 3. 28.	Y. M. D. 0. 3. 25.

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Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during 1916-17.

Stations.		Number of Prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality, among convicts in Jail, &c.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year	Past year.	Present year.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Days.	
Nandod Jail	Convicted	1	50	77	167	127	51.50	46.11	40	12,970-14- 7		The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year.
	Undertrial		1	132	85	133	3.02	4.99	35	140- 5- 2	13.7	
Taluka Lock-ups	Convicted	6	0	73	108	73	3.14	1.76	1	208- 4- 8		There was no death among the convicts in the Nandod Jail during the year.
	Undertrial		7	167	176	174	5.0	5.50	4	210- 4- 1	11.54	
Total	Convicted	7	50	150	275	200	54.64	47.87	41	13,179- 3- 3		
	Undertrial		8	299	261	307	8.02	10.49	39	350- 9- 3	12.49	

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Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Rajpipla State-1916-17.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present y	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajpipla	1175	1283	749	737	378	493	23	25	15	3	10	25	1164	1278	6,69,689- 4-9	8,41,385-13-3	16	11	20	14	

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Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1916–17.

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		
1 Mortgages ...	749	4,36,343 9 6	3,101 11 0		737	4,34,823 15 3	2,845 2 0		
2 Sale-deeds ...	378	2,08,068 0 3	1,444 14 6		493	3,97,941 11 9	2,711 9 6		
3 Wills ...	23	24,056 0 0	56 4 0		25	1,800 0 0	36 0 0		
4 Money bonds ...	15	1,544 0 0	87 9 0		3	0 0 0 0	15 15 6		
5 Miscellaneous ...	10	5,062 0 0	34 7 0		25	9,033 8 6	102 10 6		
Total	1,175	6,75,073 9 9	4,724 13 6		1,283	8,43,599 3 6	5,711 5 6		
Deduct expenditure	0	0 0 0	731 13 11		0	0 0 0 0	750 0 0		
Net profit.	0	0 0 0	3,992 15 7		0	0 0 0 0	4,961 5 6		

P.H. DASTUR.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1916-17.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April.	Receipts.		Total in current year.	Expenditure.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nandod Municipality.	0	12251-14-5	8,020- 3-5	8,020- 3-5	Debited to the Municipality		0	* Includes only conservancy, latrines, street-lighting, watering, and fire-engine charges and cost of establishment. † Repair and maintenance of Roads within the Nandod Municipal limits. ‡ Nandod Town water works maintenance charges. § Repairs to Municipal latrines, wells, &c. The Municipality at Nandod is managed as a department of the State and its income and expenditure form part of the general receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury.
					* 11,257- 0- 0	* 18,025-13- 0		
					Debited to other departments, though strictly appertaining to the Municipality.			
					† 4,333- 6-11	† 7,640- 6- 3		
					‡ 5,296- 8- 3	‡ 7,097- 0-11		
					§ 510- 8-11	§ 383- 3- 8		
					10,140- 8- 1	15,120-10-10		
					21,397- 8- 1	33,146- 8- 1		

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Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Rajpipla State.

State.	April 1916.	May 1916.	June 1916.	July 1916.	August 1916.	September 1916.	October 1916.	November 1916.	December 1916.	January 1917.	February 1917.	March 1917.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	In. cent.															
Rajpipla Station- Nandod	0.0	0.2	7.48	10.14	16.7	12 93	1.42	0 24	0.0	0.0	0.75	0.0	49.5	27.51	44.65*	*1911-12 23 39 1912-13 50.34 1913-14 68.22 1914-15 53.79 1915-16 27.51 Total 223.25 Average=44. 65.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains (as specified in Agency letter No. 284 dated the 28th May 1898) for the year 1916-17.

Articles.	During March (past year). lbs per rupee.	During March (present year). lbs per rupee.	Remarks.
Bajri ...	19	20	
Ooreed ...	17	17	
Mung ...	17	27½	
Til (Sesamum) ...	12	13	
Gram ...	16½	18½	
Toor (Split) " Dál " ...	13	14½	
Gram - Do -	13	14	
Rice, 1st sort	10	11	
Rice, 2nd sort ...	12	14	
Rice, 3rd sort ...	14	16	
Mung (Split) " Dal " ...	14	16	
Mowra flowers ...	40	45	

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1916-17.

(from 1-4-16 to 31-3-17).

Description of works.	Expenditure.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
A. Buildings.			
1 Schools.	221- 4- 2	957-13- 3	1,179- 1- 5
2 Dharmshalas.	327- 1- 6	438- 4- 1	765- 5- 7
3 Dispensaries.	2,409- 8- 2	510- 7- 7	29,19-15- 9
4 Public offices.	3,769- 1- 6	1,725- 5- 7	5,494- 7- 1
5 Village choras.	995- 7- 0	401- 4- 2	1,396-11- 2
6 Other Darbar buildings.	1,57,241- 4-3	5,416- 9-11	1,62,657-14- 2
Total A.	1,64,963-10-7	9,449-12- 7	1,74,413- 7-2
B. Roads, &c.			
1 Roads.	2,937-11-2	19,452- 8- 8	22,390- 3-10
2 Boats	0- 0- 0	685- 9- 9	685- 9- 9
Total B.	2,937-11- 2	20,138- 2- 5	23,075-13-7
C. Other works of Public Utility & Improvement.			
1 Wells.	735- 9- 5	0	735- 9- 5
2 Tanks (including Ghats).	113- 0- 0	0	113- 0- 0
3 Nandod Water Works.	7,097- 0-11	0	7,097- 0-11
4 Elecric and other lights.	64,788- 7-11	0	64,788- 7-11
5 Telephone.	538-13- 6	0	538-13- 6

6 Groynes.	124- 4- 3	0	124- 4- 3
7 Other miscellaneous works and improvements	9,044- 1- 6	0	9,044- 1- 6
Total C.	82,441-5-6	0	82,441-5-6
D. Miscellaneous Items.			
1 Tools and plant.	0	0	0
2 Stock.	435-10-6	0	435-10-6
3 Miscellaneous.	9,169-1-11	0	9,169-1-11
Total D.	9,604-12-5	0	9,604-12-5
Total A, B, C, D.	2,59,947-7-8	29,587-15-0	2,89,535-6-8
E Establishment charges.	14,926-11-5	0	14,926-11-5
Total A to E.	2,74,874-3-1	29,587-15-0	3,04,462-2-1
F. Railway charges, as adjusted in the State Treasury accounts during the year.			
Capital charges.	1,82,881-0-0	0	1,82,881-0-0
Working charges.	65,234-4-7	0	65,234-4-7
Total F.	2,48,115-4-7	0	2,48,115-4-7
Grand Total.	5,22,989-7-8	29,587-15-0	5,52,577-6-8

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Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1916-17.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.													Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks		Cows.		Buffaloes.				Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
						Males.		Females											
		Working.	Calves.	Full grown	Heifers	Working	Calves.	Full grown	Heifers										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nandod Taluka	1916-17	10,455	4,691	6,274	2,760	122	311	3,324	1,215	195	165	30	301	13,070	5,088	0	409	1,701	
Bhalod „		7,452	1,769	4,300	2,652	41	223	2,954	1,694	124	179	69	147	5,673	3,528	0	270	1,355	
Jhagadia „		7,884	2,601	6,120	3,521	39	435	2,816	1,635	124	109	50	82	5,682	4,032	0	189	1,669	
Valia „		10,191	1,310	8,373	8,224	228	938	3,349	1,696	154	85	13	34	5,969	5,070	0	351	2,032	
Vadi		689	316	971	416	16	40	212	67	7	13	3	0	499	477	0	11	204	
Gardeshwar „		4,859	1,114	3,706	3,472	6	102	1,722	1,110	65	38	3	18	3,665	2,429	0	43	227	
Dediapada „		2,949	1,328	3,733	3,416	29	136	829	492	20	14	5	1	2,610	1,475	0	9	626	
Sagbara		1,113	480	1,266	806	12	25	197	122	30	15	19	692	0	492	0	41	405	
Total.		45,592	13,609	34,743	25,267	493	2,210	15,403	8,031	719	618	192	1275	37,168	22,591	0	1323	8,219	

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Rajpipla State, 1916-17.

Name of State.	Abkari revenue.					Opium.		Bhang & Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks
	Country Spirit		Europe liquor.	Export duty on mowra.	Miscellaneous.									
	Number of shops.	Revenue.				Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Rajpipla.	129	5,14,147-14-5	50	2,700	8-2-9	24	25,714-3-6	23	3,375-0-0	1	4,315-15-0	177	5,50,311-3-8	

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXII.

RAJPIPLA STATE.

For the year ending the 31st March 1917 as compared with the year ending the 31st March 1916.

No.	Items.	1915-16	1916-17
	Opening Balance.	10,98,415- 0- 7	10,84,632- 6-10
	Receipts.		
1	Land Revenue.	6,58,487- 9- 2	6,59,976-11- 5
2	Forest.	1,04,822- 2-11	1,19,138-14- 8
3	Abkari, Opium, &c.	2,69,816-15-10	5,50,311- 3- 8
4	Stamps.	29,663- 2- 9	35,367-14- 0
5	Registration.	4,789-14- 0	5,881- 8- 0
6	Law and Justice.	6,729-13- 3	8,308- 0- 0
7	Jail.	5,707- 7-10	5,860-13- 9
8	Police.	70- 6- 4	52-13- 3
9	Education.	4,270- 4- 2	4,439- 5- 9
10	Medical.	24- 8- 9	8-10- 5
11	Fouj (Military).	1,011-11- 3	603-14- 9
12	Stables.	2,100-11- 8	1,167- 1- 9
13	Public Works.	15,877-13- 5	8,022-15-6
14	Railway.	1,23,604- 5-11	1,33,989- 3- 3
15	Machinery Department.	7,554-11- 9	9,047- 0- 4
16	Municipal.	12,251-14- 5	8,020- 3- 5
17	Press.	88- 0- 2	78- 6- 8
18	Record.	0	0
19	Others (Huzur and Khangi).	19- 3- 6	5- 1- 6
20	Guaranteed rights.	13,593- 6- 6	13,593- 6- 6
21	Miscellaneous.	48,359- 8- 9	1,10,391-13- 8
	Total Revenue.	15,08,843-15- 1	16,74,265- 2- 3

	Debt heads.		
22	Reserve Fund.	0	1,30,823- 9- 2
23	Tagávi.	30,771- 3-11	21,796- 2- 2
24	Advances recovered other than Tagávi	3,85,777- 7- 5	3,74,180-14- 6
25	Deposits.	1,30,434- 1- 7	3,73,337- 4-11
26	Accounts with Banks.	1,96,466- 2-11	3,46,889-15- 4
	Total Debt heads	7,43,448-15-10	12,47,027-14- 1
	Total Receipts.	22,52,292-14-11	29,21,293- 0- 4
	Total with Opening Balance	33,50,707-15- 6	40,05,925- 7- 2
	Expenditure.		
1	H H. the Maharaja Saheb and his family.	3,72,673- 4- 5	2,02,398- 2- 1
2	Kacheri Department.	22,443-11-10	23,806-14- 3
2A	Kothar	13,918- 7- 3	0- 0- 0
3	Shikar Department.	0- 0- 0	888-10- 3
4	Fouj (Military) Department.	37,567- 5- 2	37,067- 9- 3
5	Darbari Paga. (Stable)	35,885- 9- 5	41,429- 3- 1
6	Huzur office and Account Department.	26,684-15-11	28,012-10- 0
7	Revenue Department.	75,543-10-10	77,854-15- 4
8	Forest "	24,741-11- 1	27,841- 1- 1
9	Abkari and Opium "	5,331-11- 5	69,575- 2- 4
10	Stamp.	1,638- 3- 0	2,303- 5- 6
11	Registration.	731-13-11	769-11- 8
12	Judicial Department.	12,340- 3- 3	12,202- 8- 0
13	Jail "	11,714-13- 8	13,090-13-11
14	Police "	42,542- 3- 5	41,099- 0- 3
15	Educational "	51,508- 9- 1	54,537- 0- 5
16	Medical "	19,770-13- 6	23,199- 1- 3
17	Public works. "	1,76,508-11- 0	2,20,046- 0- 4
18	Railway.	1,55,690- 6- 2	2,48,115- 4- 7
19	Machinery	6,534- 4- 9	1,05,523- 1- 2
20	Municipal Department.	11,257- 0- 0	18,025-13- 3

21	Press.	2,868-14- 6	4,869- 0- 9
22	Record Department.	1,202- 3- 1	1,215-14- 0
23	Tribute.	47,770- 9- 2	72,770-15- 4
24	Guaranteed Rights.	19,150- 7-10	19,137- 2- 5
25	Devasthan Dharmada.	6,749-12- 8	5,492- 2- 6
26	Pensions.	6,995- 3-11	6,390- 5- 8
27	Miscellaneous.	23,968- 9- 6	53,267-13- 2
28	Refund.	322- 7- 2	520- 6- 6
	Total Expenditure.	12,14,055-13- 5	14,11,449-12- 4
	Debt heads		
29	Reserve Fund.	2,84,050- 0- 0	5,79,000- 0- 0
30	Tagávi Advances.	34,411- 0- 0	14,348- 0- 0
31	Other Advances.	4,16,682-10- 6	5,19,833- 9- 2
32	Deposits.	75,534-14- 0	1,99,633-11- 0
33	Accounts with Banks.	2,41,341- 2- 9	4,78,420- 1- 6
	Total Debt heads	10,52,019-11- 3	17,91,235- 5- 8
	Total Expenditure	22,66,075- 8- 8	32,02,685- 2- 0
	Closing Balance	10,84,632- 6-10	8,03,240- 5- 2
	Grand Total	33,50,707-15- 6	40,05,925- 7- 2

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Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Rajpipla State during the year 1916-17.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure on account of Hospital and Dispensaries.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nandod Hospital ...	29,300	224	134	70	7	13	12,102-14-9	365	
Jhagadia Dispensary ...	4,755	18	17	0	1	0	2,508- 9-7	87	
Bhalod „ ...	7,003	16	11	2	2	1	2,065- 4-3	96	
Valia „ ...	5,312	4	4	0	0	0	2,064- 4-2	80	
Gardeshwar „ ...	1,368	0	0	0	0	0	918- 9-3	14	
Dediapada „ ...	698	0	0	0	0	0	920- 3-8	13	
Total	48,436	262	166	72	10	14	20,579-13-8	655	
Add expenditure on account of vaccination etc.							2,619- 3-7		
							23,199- 1-3		

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Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Rajpipla State, for the year 1916-17.

Name (of the Taluka)	Population according to the annual village census.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nandod	45,767	789	762	0	27	705	735	30	0	17.33	16.65	15.48	16.06	
Bhalod	29,763	585	389	0	196	373	547	174	0	20.21	13.07	12.88	18.38	
Jhagadia	29,733	833	862	29	0	529	592	63	0	28.08	28.99	17.83	19.91	
Valia including	34,948	496	480	0	16	309	329	20	0	14.67	13.73	9.13	9.41	
Vadi	3,945	123	153	30	0	45	35	0	10	31.98	38.78	11.70	8.87	
Gardeshwar	14,196	459	504	45	0	161	178	17	0	33.33	35.50	11.69	12.54	
Dediapada including	10,676	205	375	170	0	67	94	27	0	19.13	35.12	6.25	8.80	
Sagbara.	5,050	82	80	0	2	70	61	0	9	16.36	15.84	14.25	12.07	
Total	1,74,078	3,572	3,605	274	241	2,259	2,571	331	19	20.86	20.71	13.19	14.87	

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Appendix XXV.

Particu'ars as to the schools maintained by the Rajpipla State, for the year 1916-17.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Secondary Education (High school, &c).	Primary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Higher Education.								
1	1	Nandod High school.	363	334	297	285	12,193-10-6	0	12,193-10-6	
		Medical and Technical Schools and Agricultural College Scholarships.	0	0	0	0	2,676-10-0	0	2.676-10-0	
		Total.	363	334	297	285	14,870- 4- 6	0	14,870- 4-6	
		Primary Education.								
72	72	Boys' Primary schools and English classes attached.	3,731	3,799	2,724	2,751				
1	1	Boys' Urdu school and classes attached to Ver. Primary Schools.	102	96	74	69				
1	1	Sanskrit Pathshala.	55	47	44	37				

1	1	Boys' (Dhed) Evening school	23	23	20	17		38,275- 6-1 386- 0-0 38,661- 6-1	38,661- 6-1
75	75	Total	3,911	3,965	2,862	2,874			
8	8	Girls' schools.	782	793	552	566			
		Girls attending classes attached to Boys' schools	322	326	201	217			
		Total Girls.	1,104	1,119	753	783			
83	83	Total Primary schools	5,015	5,084	3,615	3,657	0	38,661- 6-1	38,661- 6-1
		Training College scholarships, Rewa Kantha Educational fund contribution, &c.						1,005-5-10	1,005-5-10
83	83	Total Primary Education	5,015	5,084	3,615	3,657	0	39666-11-11	39666-11-11
81	84	Grand Total.	5,378	5,418	3,912	3,942	14,870- 4-6	39666-11-11	54,537-0- 5

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of the

RAJPIPLA STATE

for the period

from 1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919.

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to the Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the period from 1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
of the
RAJPIPLA STATE
for the period
from 1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Change of official year and the period of report.

1 The official year of the State used hitherto to end in June and the Annual Administration Report in consequence was submitted soon after that month; but last year it was decided to adopt the calendar year as the official year also, and the present report, therefore, covers a period of 21 months and its submission has in consequence been delayed.

Area and population.

2 The area of the State is 1517½ square miles. Its population, according to the general census of 1911, is 1,61,606 and 1,76,019 according to the local annual census.

Average gross revenue.

3 The average gross revenue of the State for the last official year ending with June 1919, based on the actual collections of the past five years, was Rs 16,68,151. The actual gross revenue for the period under report and for the first twelve months is Rs 35,52,925 and Rs 25,73,777 respectively.

Payments made by the State.

4 The State has to make two payments to the Baroda Darbar. The first of these known as " Ghasdana " is for Rs 50,000 and the other known as " Rundh Mahal compensation " for Rs 10,270. During the period of this report the Ghasdana payment for samvat year 1975 fell due, but owing to famine it had to be withheld. In accordance with the agreement on the subject between this State and the Baroda Darbar, and in conformity with the past practice, the State is entitled to claim a remission of this payment on the occurrence of any *Asmani Sultani* of the nature of a wide-spread famine.

The matter was reported to Government who have been pleased to pass no final orders though they have in the meanwhile authorised the suspension of this payment. The Rundh Mahal compensation for the same year was duly paid as there existed no such stipulation. No tribute is payable by this State to the British Government.

5 The State receives the following allowances :-

Payments received by the State.

(*a*) From the British Government.

1 A cash allowance of Rs. 12,286 from the Broach Treasury.

2 An opium compensation allowance of Rs. 500.

(*b*) From the Baroda State, a cash allowance of Rs 1,307.

6 Rajpipla is a First class State and its Ruler has a salute of 11 guns. The succession to the *Gadi* is governed by the law of primogeniture and there is a sanad authorising adoption.

Class of State, salute and law of succession.

7 The following are the particulars required to be given in connection with the Ruler of this State.

Name, title, &c of the Ruler of the State.

Full name :- H. H. Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji.

Residence :- Nandod, Rajpipla State.

Caste :- Gohel Rajput.

Age :- 29 years.

Date of accession to the Gadi with full ruling powers. } 10th December 1915.

8 H. H. Vijayasinhji has two sons, the elder of whom Maharaj - Kumar Rajendrasinhji, was born on 30th March 1912. The other Kumar named Pramodsinhji was born on 13th Janury 1917.

Heirs.

9 (*a*) H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda paid a visit to Nandod in Februrry 1919 to perform the opening ceremony of a new Hospital erected in memory of the late Ruler Sir Chhatrasinhji. It is equipped with all modern implements and appliances and is regarded as a model hospital in its own way.

Visits to the State by distinguished personages.

(*b*) His Highness the Maharaja of Panna and the Raja Sahebs of Baria and Chhota Udepur also paid visits to Nandod, the former in October 1919, and the latter, in February and December 1919 respectively.

10 The Political Agent, H. B. Clayton, Esquire, M. A. I. C. S. paid an official visit to this State in October last.

Visit of the Political Agent.

11 His Highness visited Delhi twice for attending the conference of Ruling Princes, first in November 1918, and again in November 1919.

Visits of His Highness to Delhi.

12 In November last, His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to confer on His Highness the permanent Honorary rank of Captain in the British Army.

Grant to His Highness of the rank of Captain by His Majesty the King Emperor.

13 The only domestic event of importance was the birth, on 25th July 1919, of a Kumar to His Highness by the Junior Maharani Saheb. This child, however, lived only for a very short period and died on the 11th August 1919.

Birth of a Kumar to Junior Maharani Saheb and his demise.

14 The chief political event of the year was the cessation of hostilities in the Great European War between the Allies and Germany and other Central Powers, and the subsequent signing of the Peace Treaty. The news that an armistice had been arranged between the belligerents was received here on 12th November 1918 and gave unbounded joy and satisfaction to all because of the eventual vindication of right over might and of the complete overthrow of the machiavelian schemes designed by Germany for establishing despotic rule over the whole world. This occasion was duly celebrated in this State and the subsequent signing of the Peace Treaty was also celebrated with equal rejoicings and festivities. The more formal celebration of this ever memorable occasion took place, however, between the 13th and 16th December 1919. – the dates fixed by Government, when a large programme of festivities and other rejoicings were arranged throughout the principal places in the State.

Celebration of Armistice and Peace Treaty.

15 The other event of importance which requires special mention here is the occurrence of Famine. It was due to the failure of the monsoon of 1918. The rainfall was only about 8 Inches against a normal fall of 35 to 40 Inches. Not only was this fall very scanty but it was also capricious and the crops withered and almost failed in consequence. Of the Kharif crops, the yield of Juwar and Bajri was only 3 annas, Cotton 5 annas, and other crops 2 annas. Rice crop failed altogether. The only redeeming feature in this gloomy aspect was that grass grew in abundance in the hilly parts of the State, and saved the situation by providing means of employment to thousands, and by saving the ryots' cattle.

Other chief event– Famine.

16 This failure of harvest was general and affected the whole State, while, on account of the War, the prices of food grains and other necessaries of life, which were unprecedentedly high, mounted up higher still and became, in the end, quite unbearable. To add to this difficulty, influenza appeared in the beginning of September and carried off a number of people, among whom were many wage – earners also. The distress which threatened the people was thus, very acute, but the foresight and generosity of His Highness in dealing with this critical situation afforded the much needed relief to the people and enabled them to tide over a period of great distress and difficulty.

Intensity of distress.

17 Owing to the failure of fodder in surrounding districts, there was an urgent and pressing demand for grass from all places, but in order that the people of this State may be able to store sufficient quantities of fodder for their cattle, all export of grass was temporarily prohibited, and this prohibition was withdrawn only after we were assured that the cattle of the State Ryots were quite safe. Usually a fee is levied on the export of grass; but to enable the Ryots of Rajpipla to get some remunerative work, this fee was remitted; and thousands and thousands of people flocked to the jungles to cut and remove grass for sale. This labour lasted till nearly the end of the season and, on a rough estimate, it has been calculated that about 32,000 persons were thus enabled to earn their subsistence.

Relief obtained by employment on grass work–stimulus given by remission of usual fees.

18 For others who could not leave their homes and wanted works provided for them near their villages, the Public Works Department and Local Fund gave them employment on the construction of roads, tanks and wells. Such works estimated to cost about 1,94,000 Rs and well distributed all over the State, were sanctioned, but owing to the paucity of labour and to other charitable relief, all these were not undertaken, but only 3,33,000 units took advantage of these relief works at a total cost of 92,800 Rs.

Relief on Public Works.

19 For those who on account of weak health could neither take advantage of forest labour or of petty relief works, poor–houses were started for feeding and keeping them. In the beginning, a poor–house was opened at each taluka head–quarter station but when it was found that persons for whom these were intended hesitated to take advantage of these poor–houses, distribution of gratuitous doles at their homes was arranged. Help in the shape of money and grain was also given to respectable but indigent persons. Village servants, who were remunerated in lands and whose crops had failed, were also paid monthly cash allowances. Shops were opened for the sale of grain at cost and, even at reduced, prices. The total cost of gratuitous relief thus given was Rs 2,93,000.

Gratuitous relief.

20 Tagavi was also freely given to those who needed it for the following purposes.

Grant of Tagavi.

To enable the recipients to purchase fodder.

For sinking new, and repairs to, old wells.

For seed.

For purchase of bullocks.

For maintenance to middle class people, and

For other agricultural and miscellaneous purposes.

The total amount so advanced came to Rs 1,77,658.

21 To help the people out of their difficulties the following indirect measures were also adopted by the State.

Indirect measures adopted to relieve distress. Remission and suspension of revenue, abstention from coercive measures, &c.

(i) Remission of land revenue to the extent of one fourth in the case of those occupants who paid the remaining three fourths during the famine year, the amount so remitted being Rs 1,54,026.

(ii) Suspension of half the revenue in the case of those who paid only one half, and the amount so suspended came to Rs 1,41,648.

(iii) Abstention from coercive measures to recover the arrears of land revenue.

(iv) Suspension of the execution of civil court decrees in hard cases, where sale of property was necessary to satisfy them.

(v) Restriction on caste dinners on occasions of wedding and funerals.

22 With the adoption of these measures the people were enabled easily to tide over the famine and every possible attempt was made to save life, and, so far as is known, not a single death took place from starvation.

Conclusion of famine.

23 The relations of the State with the neighbouring British districts and Native States continued as before to be most satisfactory. The system of direct service of processes worked without any hitch or cause of complaint.

External relations.

24 The Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi are the two feudatories of the State. Their estates form integral parts of Rajpipla, and all laws and regulations in force in this State apply to them in an equal degree. Full civil jurisdiction within the limits of their respective estates has been conferred on both the Vasawas, and, in criminal matters, the Vasava of Sagbara alone is invested with the powers of a District Magistrate. Both the Vasawas have got full police powers, and are held responsible for the maintenance of peace and order within the limits of their respective charges.

Feudatories and their status.

25 During the period of report, Vasawa Karamsing of Vadi died, and his eldest son, Vasawa Jashvantsing, succeeded to his estate. His succession was duly recognised and he is now managing his estate with the help of a Kamdar lent by the State, and has so far given no ground of complaint. The management of his estate by Vasawa Fatesinh of Sagbara was found very defective, but, on being advised to improve the management, he has, I am glad to say, engaged a competent man, lent by the State, as his Karbhari and if he is amenable to advice, his administration is likely to show improvement.

Remarks on the management of th ir estates by the Vasawas.

26. The total income and expenditure of the Sagbara estate during the period of report were Rs 69,012 and 72,762 respectively. The proportionate income and expenditure for 12 months of the period came to Rs 39,436 and Rs 41,578 respectively, as against Rs 39,542 and 39,539 for the year preceding.

Revenue and expenditure of Sagbara.

27 The total income of Vadi during the period of report was Rs 27,685 and its expenditure Rs 20,744. The proportionate income and expenditure for 12 months of the period was, therefore, Rs 15,820 and Rs 16,425 respectively as against Rs 5,988 and Rs 7,212 of the year preceding. The increase in revenue was due to high prices realised by the sale of grass, and that on the expenditure side to the Famine.

Revenue and expenditure of Vadi.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

28 The Survey and Settlement system, analogous in all its features to the system prevailing in the British Districts of Gujarat, obtains in the State for the collection of land revenue except in some *Rani* villages where the old plough-tax system still prevails, but there, too, the operations for the introduction of survey and settlement rates are progressing steadily and it is hoped that, in a year more, the old plough-tax system will disappear altogether. In order, also, to prevent the subjects of the alienated villages being rack-rented, it has been decided to extend the survey system to all alienated villages, and, thus, after two or three years, all the abuses and extortions due to the old system will disappear altogether from the whole of the State.

System of land revenue in force.

29 During the period of this report survey and classification work was completed and rates announced in 86 Darbari and 17 alienated, villages, whilst in 184 Darbari and 89 alienated villages, these operations are still in progress.

Work of survey settlement done by the Survey Department.

30 The verification of boundaries between this State and the Baroda State, except in that portion of it where the Narbudda forms the natural boundary, has already been completed; and erection of marks on some of the boundaries so verified is now all that remains to be done. This work has already been taken in hand and will be finished shortly. There is a boundary dispute of an old standing between Sagbara of this State and the Raisingpur and Chikhli estates of the West Khandesh Agency. Attempts are being made to settle this dispute amicably and, with that view, meeting of the representatives of both the parties has been arranged and it is hoped that before long this dispute, too, will have a satisfactory termination.

Settlement of boundary disputes.

31 The following table gives information regarding the extension of cultivation in the surveyed villages of the State during the period of report as compared with the year preceding.

Extension of cultivation.

Year.	Lands relinquished.		Lands taken up		Nett improvement, i. e excess of the area taken up for cultivation over the area relinquished.	
	Area in acres.	Assessment Rs	Area in acres	Assessment Rs	Area in acres	Assessment Rs
1917-18	302	824	5,442	10,844	5,140	10,020
1918-19	661	1,446	5,386	10,740	4,725	9,294

From the figures quoted above it is apparent that the progress of expansion has been steadily maintained and several applications for taking up large areas of land in the Valia taluka have remained undisposed of pending the final settlement of a project put forth by a Bombay Syndicate to take up about 40,000 acres of waste lands comprising all the unoccupied lands of Valia and the Kukadada pargana of the Dediapada taluka. When this scheme is sanctioned, the development of the country will, it is expected, take place at rapid strides, because in addition to its bringing in a large revenue to the State in the shape of assessment for the lands so occupied, it is contemplated that a steam Tramway or a Railway shall be constructed by the Company, connecting the Jhaghadia railway station with Thava, an outlying village of the Valia taluka.

32 The following table gives details about the demand and collection of land revenue in the State during the period of report.

Land revenue demand, collections and outstandings.

Item.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstanding balance at the end of the year.
Land Revenue	8,37,228	5,41,296	1,54,377	1,41,555

Notwithstanding the famine, owing to the very tempting offers of remissions and suspensions ordered by His Highness, a good proportion of the land revenue was collected and no coercive measures had to be adopted to recover the arrears for the year under report.

Tagavi.

33 Tagavi is always given free of interest to all the cultivators and, owing to the famine, the demand on this account was greater than in ordinary years, and as described in para 20 above, it was given freely to those who really needed it. The total amount advanced during the period of report was Rs 1,60,706, exclusive of of Rs 23,378 advanced to the Suba for distribution of seed and not yet debited to " Tagavi " sub-head in the accounts. In the year preceding the advance under this head was only Rs 13,197.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(i) *Legislation.*

Laws in force in the State.

34 Appendix II gives a complete list of the laws and regulations in force in the State. The following new laws and regulations were passed during the period of report.

1 Management of *Dumala* (alienated) villages, Act I of 1919.

2 Restrictions on caste dinners during the famine.

3 Amendment of Schedule A to Pension Rules.

4 Non – admission in evidence of certain improperly worded documents.

5 Prohibition of alienation, even temporary, of Service and Devasthan lands.

6 Penalising the melting of gold and silver coins.

7 Fixing of standard weights, and of measures of length, and prohibiting the selling of grain by measure.

8 Amending rules for the recovery of grazing fees.

9 Directing the use of scales with iron, instead of wooden, beams in weighing cotton, and the stamping of measures used for selling milk.

10 Regulating the possession and export of mowra flowers.

11 Summary disposal of redemption applications.

12 Horse Fund Rules.

13 Amendment of Rajpipla Arms Law and Rules.

14 Control over Usurious loans.

The work of consolidating and amending all the old laws and regulations in force in the State is in progress, and will, it is hoped, be completed in a short time. When this is done, the uncertainties and inconveniences felt at present in interpreting the law of the land will be removed, there being always at hand a compact code for reference.

(ii) *Military Forces – the Fouz Department*

35 Under the Fouz or Military Department the following forces are maintained.

Fouz or Military Department.

1	The Paltan (Infantry)	101 men
2	The Cavalry (Body guard)	20 men
3	The Bindressi (Irregulars) including 5 cycle sowars.	27 men
	Total strength	148 men

Besides serving on ceremonial occasions, these men furnish guards to the Palace, Treasury, and Jail.

36 The Infantry men are armed with B. L. muskets and bayonets and the Cavalry with B. L. carbines, swords and lances.

Weapons with which men are armed.

37 The total cost of the Fouz Department including the State Band was Rs 80,199 during the period of report. The proportional cost for 12 months of the period, therefore, came to Rs 45,828 as against Rs 40,652 for the preceding 12 months. The increase is mainly due to grain compensation allowance paid to the men and to special allawances given to sowars for the maintenance of their horses.

Cost of the Department.

(iii) *Police.*

38 The total strength of the District Police for Rajpipla proper was 232 consisting of 1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 6 Sub - Inspectors, 7 Jamadars, 10 Havaldars, 25 Naiks, 166 Constables and 16 Mounted police. The strength during the preceding year was 231. The increase of one is due to the additional appointment of a Jamadar in the Gardeshwar Taluka. There is an increase of one in the total strength of Naiks, but that is due to the conversion of one constable's post into that of a Naik. The above figures do not include the number of police men employed by the two feudatory estates of Sagbara and Vadi, which was 21 against 30 in the year preceding. The decrease of 9 is due to the reduction of 1 Naik and 8 constables in the Sagbara estate. This reduction in the number of Police men, when efficiency of the Police was most needed on account of the Famine, was regrettable and the Vasawa's attention has already been drawn to the inadvisability of this step. The total strength of the whole police force was, therefore, 253 as against 261 in the preceding year.

Strength of the ordinary District Police

39 In addition to the above, the State maintains an establishment of 48 men for the performance of purely abkari duties, their number being the same in the year preceding.

Abkari Police.

Cost of maintaining the forces.

40 The cost of maintaining the Police force in the State proper was Rs 82,140 during the period of report, and its proportionate cost for 12 months would be Rs 46,937. The cost during 1917–18 was Rs 43,368 and the excess is due to famine allowances given to Police men of certain subordinate grades. The cost of maintaining the Sagbara and the Vadi Police not included in the above figures was Rs 3,988 and 861 respectively for the period of report, and Rs 2.279 and 492 for the 12 months of the same period.

Cost of the Abkari Police.

41 The cost of the Abkari Police during the period of report was Rs 10,396. The proportionate cost for 12 months of the same period came to Rs 5,941 as against Rs 5,880 during the year 1917-18.

Village Police – their composition and cost.

42 The village Police which is composed of Police Patels, Vasawas, Vartanias and Rakhas was maintained at its former strength. They are mostly hereditary officers, and remunerated in rent-free lands, except a very small number who receive *cash* payments. The following table gives details of the composition of this force.

	No.	Remuneration. Rs
Police Patels	204	6,092
Vasawas	425	7,815
Vartanias	738	17,623
Rakhas	49	1,273
	1416	32,803

The Police Vasawas do the work of Police Patels in Rani villages, and in other places render assistance to the Police Patels. The Vartanias are village watchmen, and Rakhas are special watchmen, employed in some villages to look after their standing crops.

Ratio of Police to population and area.

43 The following table gives information about the ratio of the Police to the population and area of the State.

Number of men.	*Ratio* to *population* (1,61,606) according to the general census of 1911	*Ratio* to *Area* (1517½ square miles,)
I. Regular District Police Force (253 men.)	1. 56 men per 1000 of the population.	16.67 men per 100 square miles.
II. Regular District Police with the addition of the Abkari and the Village Police 253 + 48 + 1416=1717 men.	10·62 men per 1000 of the popula'on	113·14 per 100 square miles.

Weapons with which the Police are armed.

44 Members of the ordinary District Police force are armed with M. L. muskets and bayonets, and the Police Sowars with cavalry pattern carbines and swords.

Cognizable crime.

45 Appendix V gives details with regard to the work of the Police. During the period under report 506 cognizable offences were reported, of which 306 were reported in 1918–19, and the other 200 in the last 9 months of this period. The number of such offences reported in 1917–18 was 429; this shows a creditable decrease in crime, especially considering that this was a famine year. This is due particularly to the vigilance of the Police Superintendent Mr. Nagavkar, who is a strict disciplinarian and has greatly improved the efficiency of the force under his charge. Of the 506 cases reported during the period under report, 9 were struck off as ' no crime ', leaving the true number of cases as 497.

Serious crime.

46 The number of cases of serious crime during the period of report was 24, of which 13 were reported in 1918–19 and the rest in the 9 months following. Of these 24 cases, 4 were murders, 4 culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and 16 robberies and dacoities. The accused in two of these murder cases were convicted, in one acquitted, and one case remained pending trial at the close of the period.

Of the 4 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder the accused were convicted in two and acquitted in the other two. Of the 16 robberies and dacoities, 4 were found on investigation to be false, and struck off, and in 8 other cases, the offenders were tried and convicted, and in 4 the accused have not yet been found.

Detection of crime.

47 The number of persons arrested in connection with cognizable cases committed during the period of report was 741, of whom 693 were sent up for trial with the result that 360 were convicted, 217 were either acquitted or discharged and 116 remained pending trial at the end of the period. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial was, therefore, 51·95 against 40·23 in 1917–18.

Recovery of stolen property.

48 In the period under report, the value of the property stolen amounted to Rs 22,983, against Rs 11,716 in 1917–18 The property recovered during the period was of the value of Rs 8,427 against Rs 5,667 during the year 1917–18; thus the percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 36.66 in the period under consideration as against 48.36 in the year preceding.

(iv) *Criminal justice.*

Constitution and jurisdiction of criminal courts.

49 The Sir Nyayadhish exercises the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate. All cases beyond his cognizance are committed, in the first instance, to the Huzur Court which invests the Sir Nyayadhish in each individual case, with special powers to try the same. For the disposal of Magisterial work, there are, in all, 10 courts es-

tablished in different places. There are two 1st Class Magistrates, one of whom holds his court at Nandod, and disposes of the cases coming from the town in addition to the first class cases of the three Talukas of Nandod, Gardeshvar and Dediapada. The other First Class Magistrate has his court at Jhagadia. In addition to the disposal of 1st class cases coming from the Talukas of Bhalod and Valia, he attends to all the cases of his own Taluka. There are 5 Second Class Magistrate's courts, one at the Sadar Station of each of the 5 Talukas of Nandod, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshvar and Dediapada. The two Third Class Magistrates' courts are located at Valia and Jhagadia, and the Aval karkuns of these Talukas preside over them. The Vasawa of Sagbara exercises the powers of a District Magistrate and disposes of cases pertaining to his own Estate.

Criminal appeals.

50 The decisions of all the subordinate magistrates are made appealable to the Sir Nyayadhish, and appeals against his decisions, whether appellate or original, lie to the Huzur Court.

Offences dealt with by original criminal courts.

51 Appendices VII and VIII give details of the original work done by the several criminal courts in this State. It will be seen therefrom that the total number of cases, including the balance of the previous year, which came up for disposal before these courts, was 1,690 for the period of report against 1,531 in the year preceding. Of these, 1,576 were disposed of leaving a balance of 114.

No. of accused dealt with by courts.

52. The total number of accused persons dealt with during the period of report and the results of their trial are given in the following summary.

Total number of accused dealt with.	3215
Convicted.	703
Discharged without trial.	995
Acquitted.	1,363
Died, &c.	16
Remaining under trial at the end of the year.	138

Low percentage of convictions explained.

53 The above figures relate to cognizable as well as to non-cognizable cases, and only a small percentage of these, viz. 497, involving 741 persons, related to cognizable crime. The rest were non-cognizable cases, the majority of which were either compounded, withdrawn or dismissed for default of complainant's attendance.

Appellate criminal work.

54 Appendix IX shows the work of the criminal appellate courts. During the period of report there were 30 applications for disposal in the court of the Sir Nyayadhish and and 22 in the Huzur Court. In the 30 appeals before the Sir Nyayadhish, the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 5 cases involving 5 persons,

modified in 8 cases involving 12 persons, and reversed in 14 cases involving 14 persons. In one case involving 1 person, the proceedings were quashed, and 2 cases involving 6 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the period. In the 22 appeals before the Huzur court, one application involving 1 person was summarily rejected. In 9 cases involving 18 persons, the decision of the Sir Nyayadhish was confirmed, in 5 cases involving 19 persons, it was modified, and in 5 cases involving 9 it was reversed. In 2 cases involving 3 persons, the proceedings were quashed.

(v) *Civil justice.*

Constitution of courts of original civil jurisdiction.

55 Within the State proper there is only one court of original civil jurisdiction, that of the Sir Nyayadhish. The feudatory Vasawas of Sagbara and Vadi have civil jurisdiction, but they have seldom any work for disposal. The two Munsiff courts which were sanctioned to be opened at Nandod and Jhagadia were not started owing to the famine. They will, however, come into existence from the 1st of April next. The court of the Sir Nyayadhish is held for 10 months at Nandod and for the remaining 2 months at Bhalod, where a special Clerk of the court is stationed all the year round to receive plaints. The Sir Nyayadhish has the full powers of a District Judge in civil cases, and is further invested with the powers of a Small cause court in regard to money suits not exceeding Rs 100 in value.

Mamlatdars' courts for possessory suits.

56 There are six Mamlatdars' courts, one in each Taluka, for the disposal of cases under the Mamlatdars' courts Act.

Appellate and revisional civil jurisdiction.

57 The Huzur Court is the only appellate court in civil matters and hears all applications for revision as well as regular appeals from the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish.

Original suits filed and disposed of in the Sir Nyayadhishs' court.

58 Appendix X gives information about the civil work done by the court of the Sir Nyayadhish. During the period under report, the number of suits filed in his court was 1,256. Adding to this the balance which remained undisposed of at the end of the previous year, the total for disposal was 1,802. Out of these 1,802 cases, 1,432 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 370 at the end of the period. To relieve the Sir Nyayadhish of the congestion of work in his court, he was given the assistance of a Joint Judge, and the cases disposed of represent the total work done by him and by his colleague.

Manner of cases disposed of.

59 Of the 1,432 cases disposed of, 343 were decided *ex parte*, 550 were either admitted or compromised, 304 were struck off the file, and the remaining 235 were otherwise disposed of.

Nature and value of suits filed.

60 928, out of the 1,256 suits filed in the court during the year, were in connection with money transactions, 317 related to landed property and the remaining 11 were for other rights. Again, in respect to the value of these suits, 783 were under Rs 100, 406 under Rs 500, 42 under Rs 1,000 and the remaining 25 were above Rs 1,000, the total value being Rs 1,95,226.

61 The average duration of suits disposed of was 8 months and 25 days, as against 5 months and 4 days in the year preceding, which length of time is due to the disposal of long standing suits.

Average duration of suits disposed of.

62 Appendix XI gives details in regard to the execution work done by the court of the Sir Nyayadhish. The following table gives a summary of the result :-

Execution work of the Sir Nyayadhish court.

	No.	Value.
Applications pending at the commencement of the period.	709	83,094
Applications filed during the period (21 months from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19).	700	96,348
Total	1,409	1,79,442
Applications disposed of	790	83,444
Applications pending disposal at the end of the period.	619	95,998

63 The total number of suits including the balance of 5 remaining at the end of the previous year which came up for disposal before the Mamlatdars' courts during the period of report was 180, of these 171 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9 at the end of the period.

Possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' courts' Act.

64 Appendix XII gives details of the regular appellate work done by the Huzur court. The appeals filed during the period numbered 34. Adding to this the balance of 16 appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year, the total of appeals for disposal before this court came to 50, and of these, 43 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 undisposed of at the end of the period.

Appellate and revisional work of the Huzur court.

65 Out of the aforesaid 43 cases, the decision of the Sir Nyayadhish was upheld in 17, reversed in 13, and amended in 9. In the remaining 4 cases, the parties came to an amicable settlement. The number of revisional applications for disposal, including the 4 remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year, was 24, 17 of which were against the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish and the remaining 7 were against the decisions of Mamlatdars in possessory suits. Of the 17 applications against the Sir Nyayadhish' decisions, the lower court's orders were confirmed in 3, amended in 1, and reversed in 1. 9 applications were summarily rejected and there remained only 3 undisposed of at the end of the period.

Results of appeals and applications against Sir Nyayadhish's decisions.

66 Of the 7 applications against the decisions of the Mamlatdars, the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 1, and reversed in 5, leaving 1 undisposed of at the end of the period.

Do. against the Mamlatdars' decisions.

(vi) *Registration.*

Registration work.

67 Appendices XIV and XV give details of the registration work done during the period of report at the two registry offices in this State In all 3,215 documents affecting property of the value of Rs 18,91,696 during the period of report, and out of these, again, 1,837 documents affecting property of the value of Rs 10,80,969 for the 12 months of the same period, were registered in all. This contrasts favourably with 1,381 documents affecting property of the value of Rs 9,56,987 which were registered during the preceding year. This high increase both in the number of documents and in the value of property affected is due to numerous transfers of property effected to raise larger loans for meeting liabilities and other expenses during these times of stringency; and which transfers required registration.

(vii) *Jails.*

Jail and lock-ups in the State.

68 There is a Central Jail at Nandod and a lock-up at each of the Taluka head-quarter stations. The lock-ups are chiefly meant for undertrial prisoners, but, for the sake of convenience, short-term prisoners are also kept therein. Appendix No. XIII gives all the necessary particulars with regard to prisoners in the State.

Cost of Jail and lock-ups.

69 The total cost of the Jail and the lock-ups amounted to Rs 26,360 during the period of report as against Rs 14,387 in the preceding year. The proportionate cost for 12 months of the period under report comes to Rs 15,063, which is higher by Rs 676 than that of the preceding year. This increase is chiefly due to high prices of grain which prevailed during the period under report.

Daily average and number of prisoners in the Jail.

70 The daily average of prisoners in the Nandod Jail was 54.5 against 56 in the year preceding. The table below gives details about the prisoners who passed in and out of the Jail.

Number at the commencement of the period.	57
New admissions during the period.	247
Number released, &c.	248
Number remaining at the end of the period.	56

Remission on account of good conduct in Jail.

71 Remission on account of good conduct is allowed in the case of those prisoners who are sentenced to 6 months and above, and, during the period of report, 31 prisoners got the benefit of this concession and were released before the the expiry of their terms as against 14 in the preceding year. To commemorate the signing of the Peace Treaty, clemency was also extended to prisoners, and all, except a few bad characters, got the benefit of this concession with the result that 16 prisoners from the Jail, and 7 from the lock-ups, were released outright on this day.

Convict labour.

72 Prisoners with more than two years' imprisonment are not sent out on out-door work. They are given employment in the Jail factory. Others with a short term of imprisonment are taken outside the Jail walls for working in the Palace gardens. The total income of the Jail during the period of report amounted to Rs 15,875, of which Rs 13,073 represented the receipts of the Jail factory, Rs 2,743, the earnings of outdoor work, and the balance of Rs 59/- other miscellaneous sources. The receipts during 1917-18 were Rs 8,000 which are less by Rs 1,071, than the proportionate earnings (Rs 9,071) for 12 months of the period of report. The small increase noticeable in the income is due to somewhat larger receipts of the factory and of the earnings of outdoor prison labour.

Gross and average expenditure per prisoner per annum.

73 The average gross expenditure of the Jail for a prisoner, per annum, comes to Rs 247 as against 243 in 1917-18. The nett expenditure was, however, Rs 80 as against Rs 100 in the previous year. The decrease, per head, in the item of nett expenditure is due to the prisoners having earned more during the period of report.

Health of prisoners in the Jail.

74 There were 4 deaths in the Jail during the period, 3 from old age and debility and 1 from cholera. Influenza which raged in an epidemic form in the town did break out in the Jail also, but it was stamped out by the Doctor, and no deaths occurred from it. In spite of these epidemics, the health of the prisoners was, on the whole, good.

Visits to the Jail.

75 The Jail was visited by many distinguished visitors including the Political Agent, Mr. H. B. Clayton, who made the following remark :-

> " Visited with H. H. the Maharaja and was much interested. Convicts all in very good conditions, and the industries flourishing. My wife who came also was enthusiastic as to the quality of the cloths &c. made."

(viii) *Extradition.*

Surrender of accused by and to the State.

76 The number of prisoners surrendered by the State to British Districts and other Native States was 34 as against 15 in the year preceding. Of these 34, 22 were convicted, 6 acquitted and the result of the trial of the remaining 6 has not been yet communicated. Similarly, the persons surrendered to this State by British Districts and the Native States was 22 against 6 in the previous year. Of these, 7 were convicted and 15 acquitted.

(ix) *Municipal matters.*

Nandod Town Municipality.

77 There is only one Municipality in the State at Nandod. It is managed as a State Department and its chief source of revenue is octroi duty. The income of the Municipality during the period of report was 24,164 and its ex-

penditure Rs 25,137. The proportionate income and expenditure for 12 months of the period, therefore, came to Rs 13,808 and Rs 14,364 respectively, against Rs 28,135 and Rs 12,579 respectively, in the year 1917-18. This large deficit is due to there being no sales of building plots within the municipal area as was the case last year. Whilst the grant of grain compensation to the employees of the Department and the higher expenses of feeding the municipal cattle during the famine, are responsible for the increase in expenditure. The real expenditure in connection with the Municipality is larger than what is shown above, but, as shown in Appendix XVI, it is debited to P. W. D. and other Departments.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(*a*) *Season and Rainfall.*

Rainfall.

78 The rainfall during the period of report, as registered at the several head-quarter stations in the State, was as follows, as compared with the year preceding.

Station.	1917-18.	1-4-18 to 31-12-19.	
		1-4-18 to 31-3-19.	1-4-19 to 31-12-19
Nandod. ...	17.70	8.71	30.39
Bhalod. ...	62.50	8.84	38.25
Jhagadia. ...	52.31	7.36	29.90
Valia. ...	70.25	12.62	33.01
Gardeshvar. ...	66.45	10.60	37.15
Dediapada. ...	78.58	20.83	24.03

Effect of scanty fall on crops which mostly failed.

79 It will thus be noticed that the fall in 1918-19 was very poor. It was far below the fall of the preceding year, and very much less than the normal fall of the District, which is from 35 to 40 Inches. The result was a famine which affected the yield of all crops. Cotton is the staple crop of this State. Its yield was only 5 annas. Bajri and Jowari, the next in importance, yielded only 3 annas, and the rice crop was a total failure, and so also were all winter crops. Owing to this drought the quality of the cotton was also poor and the prices realised were in consequence low.

The season, on the whole, was, therefore, a failure altogether, and famine conditions prevailed throughout the whole State. The monsoon of 1919 was, however, quite propitious, and the yield of the kharif crops was most satisfactory. With regard, however, to the winter crops and cotton it is feared that the later and unseasonable rains have caused some damage, and the farmer's expectations for the year have not been fully realised.

Principal crops and their acreage.

80 The principal crops and the area under their cultivation during 1918-19, as compared with the preceding year, are given in the following table.

	Crop	1917-18	1918-19
		Area in acres	Area in acres
1	Cotton	62,166	88,371
2	Juvar	60,533	44,905
3	Rice	28,065	65,410
4	Bajri	17,951	17,341
5	Kodra	14,673	16,746
6	Toor (Cajan Pea)	15,830	14,376
7	Til (Sesamum)	4,135	3,526
8	Castor seeds	3,930	2,589
9	Mung	2,814	2,747
10	Ooreed	1,101	1,040
11	Gram	4,692	1,506
12	Tobacco	21,496	1,549
13	Banti	3,292	5,665
14	Morio	3,368	3,408
15	Wheat	1,357	607
16	Vegetables and other garden produce	1,573	1,200
17	Other crops.	15,874	8,365
	Total	2,62,850	2,79,351
	Deduct land twice cropped	1,039	0
	Nett area under cultivation,	2,61,811	2,79,351

(*b*) *Wages and labour and prices of food grains.*

Wages and labour.

81 The wages of labour, both for skilled and unskilled, continued to be high during the period of report. As a result of famine, ordinary labour, at least, ought to have been cheaper, but the unskilled labourers in the State got very remunerative employment in the State Forests, which were thrown open by the Durbar for their use. On the other hand, owing to the higher prices of food-grains, the employers had to pay higher wages than usual to procure labour. The following table gives the rates which prevailed in the several talukas of the State during the year.

Class of labourer.	Nandod Taluka.	Bhalod Taluka.	Jhagadia Taluka.	Valia Taluka.	Gardeshwar Taluka.	Dediapada Taluka.	Remarks.
Agricultural labourer.*	0- 4-0	0- 4-0	0- 4-0	0- 4-0	0- 4-0	0- 2-0	* In addition to one meal.
Ordinary labourer. ...	0- 8-0	0- 6-0	0- 6-0	0- 5-0	0- 4-0	0- 4-0	
Bricklayer.	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1- 8 0	1- 4-0	1- 4-0	1- 8-0	
Carpenter	1- 4-0	1- 0-0	1- 8-0	1- 8-0	1- 8-0	1- 8-0	
Blacksmith	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1- 4-0	1- 4-0	1- 8-0	1- 4-0	
Tailor	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1- 8-0	0- 0-0	

Prices of food-grains.

82 Appendix XVIII gives prices of food-grains as prevailed during the period under report, in comparison with those of the preceding year. Owing to famine conditions there was, on the one hand, scarcity of food grains, and, on the other, there were difficulties in procuring the required supplies for want of transport, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the already high prices of staple food grains should have gone nearly twice as high as those prevailing in the year preceding.

(*c*) *Forests.*

Forest area and the extent of demarcated portion thereof.

83 More than half the area of the State is covered with jungle, but the area set apart for working in accordance with scientific principles was only 382·75 sq. miles at the close of the period under report, as against 384·64 in the year preceding, the diminution in the area being due to the release of certain protected areas for agricultural uses.

Reservation of teak and other superior timber trees.

84 Teak is reserved all over the State, subject to a certain girth limit; its cutting from undemarcated areas is also prohibited. Other kinds of superior timber trees are partially reserved, that is to say, their cutting is permitted only when they are over a certain girth.

System of working the forests.

85 The system of working the forests has been changed since the last two years, Formerly the *Dan* system prevailed under which cutting and removal of forest produce on payment of a certain *Dan* or royalty was open to all; but this has been now replaced, as far as practicable, by the contract system. Under this system, not only the receipts are larger, but also the wasteful practices which existed under the old system have disappeared.

86 Subject to such limitations as may be deemed necessary from time to time, the ryots of the State are allowed to enjoy certain privileges and concessions in regard to forest produce not growing in reserved areas. All residents of the State are allowed to graze their cattle in the State forests without having to pay any fees. They are, again, at liberty to bring, free of charge, as much grass and firewood as they require for their domestic purposes. Bhils, Dhankas and other aboriginal tribes are further permitted to remove grass and firewood, even for sale, within the State limits, free of any charge. Similar concessions apply to minor produce also. Free grants of timber and bamboos are also given to the poor, and especially when houses are destroyed by fire. During the period of report free grants of the value of Rs 2,655 as against Rs 4,260, in the year preceding, were given.

Privileges and concessions to ryots.

87 Special concessions involving large sacrifice of revenue were granted during the famine period to the ryots of the State. Outside cattle, which, if permitted, would have brought in a large revenue, were prohibited from entering the State forests for grazing. Export of grass was prohibited for a short period to enable the people of the State to store sufficient quantities of grass for their cattle, and for which no fees were charged. Even after the removal of the prohibition, the export of grass in head-loads by State ryots was permitted free of charge. The *dan* or royalty on bamboos was also reduced to enable the poor ryots of the State to make a profit out of this business.

Special concessions during the famine.

88 In order to save forests from destruction by fire, the system of cutting fire traces has been adopted for the last few years. Every year some new traces are being cut and the old ones are being maintained in order.

Fire traces.

89 The total income of the Department during the period of report was 3,16,499 and its expenditure, Rs 51,332. The proportionate income and expenditure for twelve months came to Rs 1,80,857 and Rs 29,332 respectively. The income and expenditure during the preceding year were, respectively, Rs 1,17,265 and 25,279. The increase in receipts is due to more prices having been realised by contracts, and that in expenditure to the grant of grain compensation allowance to the subordinate establishments of this Department.

Income and expenditure of the Forest Department.

(d) *Trade and manufacture.*

90 With the exception of an export duty of Rs 3 per *kalsi* on mowra and a light octroi duty payable on certain articles imported within the municipal limits of the Nandod town, trade is free from taxation in this State.

Freedom of trade from taxation.

91 The chief exports from the State are cotton, Tobacco, Bajri, Jowar and other grains, timber and other forest produce, and *akik* stone which is found near the village of Ratanpur in the Jhagadia Taluka of this State, but whose export at present is in abeyance.

Exports.

92 The principal items of import are piece goods and other articles of European manufacture, metals and articles made of metals, Ghee, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosine oil, Spices, Wheat and finer varieties of rice. During the period of report, however, owing to the failure of crops in the season of 1918-19, all sorts of grain, including even coarse rice, had to be imported from outside.

Imports.

93 Cotton is grown in the State on an extensive scale. Some of it is ginned in the three ginning factories located within the State limits. The rest is taken to Ankleshwar and other surrounding places where there are ginning factories. There is no pressing factory in this State, but, recently, a Bombay merchant is erecting one at Jhagadia, and it is hoped that it will be able to turn out pressed bales shortly.

Ginning factories and Cotton Press.

94 With the exception of bamboo mats and baskets, rough wooden trays, stone mortars, grinding stones, and a small quantity of cloth and carpets manufactured in the Nandod Jail, there are practically no manufactures in this State.

Manufactures.

(*e*) *Public Works.*

95 Appendix XIX gives details of expenditure incurred on Public Works, which consisted of (i) Buildings, Roads &c. constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department, (ii) Power-house, Electric lights, Water-works, Telephone, and Workshop managed by the Electrical and Mechanical Department, and (iii) The Rajpipla State Railway administered by the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Company. The total expenditure in connection with the Public Works, exclusive of expenditure on the State Railway, was Rs 11,03,646 for the period of report, giving a proportionate cost of Rs 6,30,655 for 12 months. The expenditure during the preceding year on such works was Rs 2,35,578, the excess being due to the debiting, during the period, of certain advance payments to contractors on account of works done by them, to its proper head of Public Works.

Expenditure on Public Works.

96 During the period of report Local Fund works of the value of Rs 1,21,328 were carried out from the proceeds of Local Fund cess. The expenditure was distributed as under :-

Local Fund expenditure.

Roads	Rs	48,411
Buildings	"	12,817
Wells and Tanks, &c.	"	55,137
Others	"	4,763
Total		1,21,328

97 The Rajpipla State Railway is a narrow guage line about 40 miles in length connecting Nandod, the capital of the State, with Ankleshwar, a station on the Main Line of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. who manages it. The gross income of this Railway, as adjusted in the State accounts from the half-yearly accounts rendered by the Company, was Rs 2,28,824 during the period of report.

Rajpipla State Railway. Its revenue and expenditure.

(*f*) *Post offices, &c.*

98 The number of Post offices in the State was 15 as against 14 in the preceding year. The location of these 15 Post offices is as below:- Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia, Gardeshvar, Dediapada, Raj-Pardi, Avidha, Umalla, Pratapnagar, Deheli, Vavdi, Lachhras, Sisodra and Bhadam. The postal system in the State is under the management of the British Postal Department.

Post offices.

99 There are in all 6 tlelegraph offices in the State, five of which are Railway offices and the remaining one at Nandod is a Government telegraph office. The number of Railway offices open during the preceding year was 4 against 5 during the period under report. The increase of one is due to the opening of a new telegraph office at the Gumandeo Station.

Telegraph offices.

(*g*) *Abkari and Opium.*

I. *Abkari.*

100 The sources of Abkari revenue of the State are as follows:-

Sources of abkari revenue.

1 Country liquors.

2 Toddy.

3 Europe liquors.

4 Duty on export of mowra flowers.

5 Hemp drugs.

6 Miscellaneous.

101 The system, known as the Madras system, has been in force in the State since August 1916 for the manufacture, supply and retail vend of country liquor.

System for country liquor.

102 Country liquor required for consumption within the State is manufactured at the Nandod Central Distillery. It is of two strengths, 25° U. P. and 60° U. P. and was supplied to the retail vendors of the State at the rate of 6 and 12 annas per gallon respectively upto the end of June 1919. Since this date, owing to the abnormal rise in the price

Country liquor. Its strength and consumption.

of mowra, the rates of supply have been raised to 15 annas and 1 Re. 14 annas per gallon respectively for 60° U. P. and 25° U. P. For purposes of abkari management, the whole State is divided into four separate tracts, each having a separate rates of duty and of selling prices. The following table gives information about the number of shops and the total consumption of country liquor during the period of report, and the proportionate consumption during 12 months of this period as compared with the year preceding.

Period.	Number of shops.	Total consumption of country liquor in Imperial gallons.		Total consumption in Proof gallons.
		25° U. P.	60° U. P.	
1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919.	128	1,84,871	3,46,790	2,77,369
1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.	130	93,778	1,85,189	1,44,409
Proportionate consumption during 12 months of the period of report.	128	1,05,641	1,98,166	1,58,497

Two shops were closed during the period of report with the result that at the end of the year the total of shops was less by that number. The increase in consumption appears to be due almost to the unconquerable craving for drink on the part of the Bhils and other aboriginals who form the majority of the population of this State and who use liquor also on ceremonial occasions in large quantities.

Incidence of shops to area and population.

103 The incidence of shops to area and population is one shop for every 11.86 square miles of the area and for every 1,263 units of the population according to the general census of 1911. The consumption per head, per annum, comes to a little over 47 (proof) drams.

Total income from country liquor.

104 The total income from country liquor during the period of report was Rs 12,22,323 and Rs 6,98,470 for 12 months of the same in proportion, as against Rs 6,37,386 in the year preceding. The increase is partly due to enhanced sales and partly to the realisation, during the last 6 months, of nearly 3 times the former rates for cost price.

Europe liquors.

105 There are two shops for the sale of Europe liquors, one of which is at Nandod and the other at Jhagadia which was opened only from 1st October last. The fee paid by the Nandod licensee is Rs 50 per annum, and that payable by the Jhagadia licensee is Rs 237 per annum. The total realisations on account of these fees during the period of report amounted to Rs 124.

Export *dan* on mowras.

106 With the object of enabling the liquor supply contractor, to get the required quantity of mowra flowers, the right to levy *dan* on mowras exported beyond the State limits is farmed to him. The *dan* charged is at the rate of Rs 3 per *kalsi*, yet since

April 1919, the prices of this commodity have gone so high that large quantities of it were exported, and the supply contractor was not able to secure the quantity required by him. In order that the manufacture and supply of liquor may not suffer, export of mowra has been temporarily stopped, and prices in consultation with the dealers in this produce have been fixed at which the contractor is bound to purchase it, if offered for sale. The income from this source during the period of report amounted to Rs 5,775. The proportionate income for 12 months came to Rs 3,300 against Rs 3,077 of the preceding year.

Toddy.

107 Toddy is another source of abkari revenue, The fee for tapping a toddy tree was, with the exception of the Rasti villages of the Valia and Jhagadia talukas, only annas 4 for a brab tree. The fee for tapping a date tree was only 2 annas per tree everywhere. Being a less harmful drink than liquor, the policy of the State is to encourage its use in preference to liquor, and, with that object in view, very low rates for tapping these trees were maintained, but still it was necessary to put some check upon its unlimited use and the fees had to be raised from July last. Brab trees in all the Rani villages specified, have now to pay 8 annas per tree, while trees in other villages are charged one rupee per tree. The rates of tapping fees for date trees have been similarly raised to 4 annas for the former, and 8 annas for the latter, villages. In consideration of these fees, the licensee is allowed to take toddy, not only for his own use, but also for sale to others in his own village except at two places in the State, where the right of sale is farmed to contractors who pay a certain sum to the State in consideration of this concession. The total realisations from toddy during the period amounted to Rs 4,884 and Rs 2,791 for 12 months in proportion, as against Rs 4,315 during the preceding year. The absence of fresh sprouts on account of scanty rainfall was responsible for diminution in this source of revenue.

Intoxicating drugs.

108 Bhang and Ganja are the only intoxicating drugs used in the State. The quantities required for consumption are obtained from the bonded warehouses of the Bombay Presidency under permits issued by the Political Agent, Rewakantha. The State pays the full amount of duty on these drugs at the time of purchase, thirteen-fourteenths of which is subsequently refunded. The total earnings under this head during the period of report amounted to Rs 11,892, giving a proportionate income of Rs 6,796 for 12 months of the period, as against Rs 3,364 in the year preceding. The increase in receipts is due to enhanced sales as well as to the recovery, during the period, of larger refunds than in the preceding year.

Total abkari revenue.

109 The total abkari income of the State during the period was, therefore,

Country liquor	12,22,323
Europe liquors	124
Mowra export duty	5,775

Toddy	4,884
Intoxicating drugs	11,892
Miscellaneous	12,026
Total Rs	12,57,024

and the proportionate income for 12 months of the period was Rs 7,18,300 against Rs 6,48,496 of the preceding year. The larger receipts in the miscellaneous item are mainly due to the inclusion of the sale proceeds of the old hand stills purchased by the Durbar from the outgoing contractor.

2 *Opium.*

System of management.

110 Under a special arrangement made with the British Government, opium cultivation is prohibited in the State, and all opium required for consumption in the State is purchased duty-free from the Government Opium Depot at Broach. The right to retail opium within the State is farmed to a contractor who obtains it for retail sale on payment of a price which is less by Rs 2-8-0 per pound than the rate fixed for retail vend. This contractor further pays a sum of Rs 2,000, per annum, towards the cost of the Preventive Establishment maintained by the State.

Number of opium shops. Quantities sold and revenue realised.

111 The number of opium shops, during the period of report, was 24, the same as in the preceding year. The quantity of opium sold during the period was 1,948 seers, giving a proportion of 1,113 seers for 12 months as against 1,038 seers in the year preceding. The total income from this source during the period of report was Rs 53,083, and the proportionate income for 12 months was Rs 30,333 as against Rs 33,892, the decrease being due partly to larger sales and partly to the absence of a special receipt item on account of the previous years' dues included in the accounts of 1917-18.

(*h*) *Agricultural stock.*

Agricultural stock.

112 Appendix XX gives details with regard to agricultural stock during the period of report. On account of the famine all kinds of animals suffered, more or less, especially bullocks, cows, goats and sheep; but then the mortality was not as high as was at one time expected. The farm, started by the Durbar to improve the breed of cattle in the State, could not do any useful work for want of a trained Superintendent to look after it. The services of a Government field-man have been applied for, and on his appointment, it is hoped, this farm will do some really useful work.

(i) *Vital statistics.*

Population. Increase in mortality explained.

113 The population of the State according to the general census of 1911 was 1,61,606. According to the last annual census, however, it was 1,76,019 as against 1,80,171 during 1917-18, the decrease being due to the ravages of the two epidemics which prevailed during the period. Appendix XXIV gives details about the vital statistics for the period of report as compared with the year preceding. The system of registration of births and deaths, on which the figures shown therein are based, may not be as satisfactory as it should be, yet it gives fairly reliable data for forming a conclusion about the state and progress of population. A reference to this appendix will also show that, during the period under report, the ratio of deaths, per mille of the population, was as high as 68.17 against 14.60 in the preceding year, and this high ratio was entirely due to the prevalence of influenza and cholera during the period. The former which appeared in September 1918 and lasted till the following December carried off about 6,500 persons. Cholera appeared later in February 1919. It is believed that it was mainly due to bad drinking water and inferior rice supplied from Bombay. It lingered on till September 1919, and, in all, claimed 1,000 victims. There was no case of plague during the period.

(j) *General condition of the people.*

General condition of the people unsatisfactory on account of famine.

114 Owing to a very scanty fall of rain and its absence during the later months of August and September, the monsoon of 1918 was, as has been already stated, a failure and all crops suffered heavily, the outturn being almost insignificant. The harvest of food crops in the previous season was comparatively poor and there were no stocks of grain to fall back upon. Moreover on account of the war and other economic causes, prices of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life were extraordinarily high and the advent of famine made matters still worse. At the same time, the bulk of the population of this State is mainly dependant on agriculture and the situation they had to meet was, therefore, most critical and trying, and from which they were saved by timely and generous assistance of the Durbar.

Support received from grass and other forest produce.

115 The rainfall in the forests of the State, though scanty on the whole, was comparatively heavier and grass grew there in abundance, and enabled the ryots to earn their subsistence. To enable them to earn as much as was possible by the sale of jungle grass, duty on its export on head-loads was remitted altogether and that on bamboos was much reduced. Thus a very large number of people earned their livelihood by the sale of grass and other forest produce and managed to do so till about the beginning of the next monsoon. With regard to the other steps taken to save the ryots from starvation and want, a mention has already been made in Chapter I and it is unnecessary, therefore, to repeat the same information here.

The condition of the cattle in this season was also far from satisfactory, and though it is true that fodder was plentiful, yet the quality of grass available in the jungles was inferior, with the result that the cattle of the *Basti* villages grew lean and could not stand the strain of hard work, and, in consequence, the mortality amongst them went much higher than the normal. The monsoon of 1919, however, proved quite propitious. It burst in time and allayed fears of the despairing and distrought people, and the outturn of kharif crops was excellent and, but for the later rains, the winter crops as well as cotton would have been equally good also.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

116 Appendix XXII gives details of the actual receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury during the period of report, as compared with the year preceding. A summary of the broad results of these is given in the following table.

Receipts and disbursements.

Items.	From 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918 i. e. 12 months.	From 1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919 i. e. 21 months.	For 12 months of the period in col. 3 in proportion.
	Rs	Rs	
(*A*) Opening Balance.	8,03,240	6,51,970	...
(*B*) Total Receipts under the "Revenue Heads" 1 to 20 of Appendix XXII, i. e. *Revenue* received.	15,56,232	35,52,925	20,30,243
(*C*) Receipts under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Deposits, recovery of Advances previously made, and the like.	12,65,244	37,24,204	21,28,117
(*D*) Total Receipts.	28,21,476	72,77,129	41,58,360
(*E*) Total with Opening Balance.	36,24,716	79,29,099	...
(*F*) Expenditure under the "Account heads" 1 to 27 of the Appendix XXII.	11,93,622	35,70,178	20,40,102
(*G*) Disbursements under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Advances made, repayment of Deposits, &c.	17,79,124	34,89,651	19,94,086
(*H*) Total Disbursements.	29,72,746	70,59,829	40,34,188
(*I*) Closing Balance	6,51,970	8,69,270	...
(*J*) Total, with Closing Balance	36,24,716	79,29,099	...

117 From this summary it will be seen that the revenue for the period of report exceeds that for the preceding year by Rs 19,96,693, but as the former receipts are for 21 months and the latter for 12 months only, the average revenue for a similar period of the report should be taken into account for the purpose of comparison. This average revenue, shown in column 4, gives an excess of Rs 4,74,011 which was mainly due to the realisations of land revenue instalments, postponed in the preceding year owing to the lateness of the cotton season. The amount so recovered was about 3,57,000. The other increase is due to larger realisations in Forest revenue, about 63,000, and Abkari about 66,000. The P. W. Department and the Municipal revenues showed a slight falling off, but on the whole the financial results of this year give an increase of 4,74,011 Rs in the total income.

Fluctuations in receipts explained.

118 The total expenditure during the period of report, which covers 21 months, is larger than that of the preceding 12 months by about Rs 23,76,000. The average expenditure for 12 months of the period comes to about Rs Rs 20,40,000. The increase in expenditure was all round and is noticeable in all departments. Owing to the prevalence of high prices, it was deemed expedient to grant allawance by way of compensation to low paid servants of the State. The feed of horses and other State animals also increased the expenditure of the departments concerned, and medicines, stationary, dress, and all other articles required for use had to be purchased at very high prices. Further the contribution of Rupees two lacs promised by His Highness for the successful prosecution of the War was paid during the same period and other subscriptions, mostly for objects connected with the War, were also given during the same time. Arrears of His Highness' allowance were drawn. Large advances made to contractors for works done previously were, on the completion of those works, adjusted in the accounts and debited to the Public Works Department; and all these charges and payments swell the expenditure for the period under report.

Fluctuations in expenditure explained.

119 Similarly, Rupees two lacs were added to the State Reserve and invested in Government securities with the result that this fund now stands at Rs 22,69,500.

Reserve fund.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

120 There are in all 6 institutions in this State which give medical relief to its inhabitants. Of these 1 is the Civil Hospital at Naudod, and the rest are Dispensaries, one in the head quarter station of each of the remaining five Talukas. All these institutions, with the exception of the dispensaries at Gardeshwar and Dediapada, have accommodation for indoor patients. Appendix XXIII gives information about the outdoor and indoor patients treated at these institutions.

Hospital and Dispensaries maintained by the State.

Prevailing diesases and epidemics.

121 The diseases which were most prevalent during the period of report were malarial fever, diseases of the digestive system, skin diseases, those of the respiratory system, cholera and influenza. The latter two assumed an epidemic form and carried off a large number of people. Cholera claimed 1,000, and Influenza 6,502, victims. Excepting these epidemics, there was generally nothing to complain about the health of the people during the period under report. Malarial fever cases were fewer, and there was, consequently, an appreciable decline in the number of patients treated at these several institutions.

Post mortem work and operations.

122 During this period, 9 post mortem examinations were made, and 1430 operations were performed as against 1094 in the year preceding.

New Nandod Hospital.

123 The new Hospital at Nandod built to perpetuate the revered memory of the late Raja Saheb Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji was completed during this year and was opened by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. It is a magnificent and imposing building, is fitted up with all modern and sanitary appliances, and has accommodation for 22 beds including 2 for depressed and untouchable classes.

Vaccination work.

124 The State maintains a Vaccination establishment of 4 vaccinators and a like number of peons, who work under the direct control and supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujrat Registration District. The following table gives the results of vaccinations and revaccinations performed during 1918-19 as compared with the preceding 5 years.

Year	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations.
1913-14	6,002	178
1914-15	6,184	152
1915-16	6,292	132
1916-17	6,232	195
1917-18	6,360	289
1918-19	5,536	173

Veterinary Hospital.

125 There is a Veterinary Hospital in connection with the State Fouz Department, where animals belonging to the State as well as those owned by private persons are treated free of charge. The number of private animals treated at this hospital during the period of report was 1,283 against 1,525 in the year preceding.

126 The total cost of the Medical Department, including vaccination, but excluding the Veterinary Hospital, was Rs. 50,550 for the period of report, and 28,886 for the proportionate 12 months the of same period. The cost in 1917-18 was 26,785, and the increase was due to the cost of measures adopted to control the spread of plague which had broken out in the last quarter of the preceding year, and to higher prices of medicines and drugs.

Cost of the Medical Department.

127 Dr. R. H. Telang was in charge of the Medical Department at the commencement of the year, but he died in August 1918, and, thus, the services of a very useful Medical officer were lost to the State. He was succeeded by Dr. B. D. Khote of Bombay, an equally competent and reliable Medical officer. His work during the year was quite satisfactory and reflects credit on his zeal and abilities.

Change in the Head of the Department.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(*a*) *Primary.*

128 Primary education throughout the State is free in the case of boys belonging to the Rajput, Mahomedan, and Kaliparaj communities and in the case of girls belonging to all castes and communities In the case of boys belonging to more advanced classes i. e. Brahmins, Banias, Patidars, Parsis, &c, only a small fee of one anna per month is charged, and even this, fee is remitted where the parents of the students are reported to be poor.

Primary education free for all girls and boys of Rajput, Mahomedan and backward classes.

129 The number of Primary schools remained the same as in the last year, viz, 83, and of these, 73 were Boys' Gujrati schools, 1 was an Urdu school for Mahomedan boys and the remaining 9 were Girls' schools. In villages where there are no separate girls' schools, girls are allowed to attend the boys' schools.

The number of Primary schools.

130 In addition to the Urdu school at Nandod, special classes for instruction in Urdu are attached to certain Gujarati schools, where there are Mahomedan boys in sufficient numbers to take advantage of them. During the period of report, there were 3 such classes in existence.

Urdu classes.

131 The total number of students on the register in these schools, on 31st December 1919, was 4,850 as against 4,819, on 31st March 1918, and the average daily attendance, during the period of report, was 3,469.5 as against 3,430, during the preceding year.

Total number of students and their average attendance.

132 The total number of girls under instruction in the 9 girls' schools and in the boys' schools was 1,044, on 31st December 1919, as against the same number on 31st March 1918, and their average daily attendance, during the period of report, was 684.7 as against 679 in the year preceding.

Number of girls under instruction and their average daily attendance.

133 The number of students belonging to the backward classes (which include only Bhils, Dhankas, and other aboriginal tribes, but not Mahomedans) was 936 during the period of report, out of the total of 4850, as against 944 in the year preceding, out of 4819, giving a ratio of 19.30 as against 19.58 in the preceding year.

Proportion of backward class students to the total number under instruction.

134 The number of English classes attached to some of the Vernacular schools, during the period of report, was 5 including the English class attached to the Girls' school at Nandod, as against 6 in the year preceding, the decrease of 1 being due to the reduction of the class at Avidha, which the villagers took under their own management. The number of students attending these classes was 137, as against 227 in the preceding year, the fall in number being due to the transfer of the Avidha class, above referred to, and a reduction in the number of girls attending the class in the girls' school at Nandod. Besides the English classes, mentioned above, there are 4 more places where English classes have been started and maintained by private agency.

English classes attached to Vernacular schools.

135 The Inspector of Primary schools held, as usual, the annual examinations of all the primary schools. Some of them were examined a second time also during the period. The results of the examinations held in all the schools were as follows, as compared with the year preceding.

Results of the annual examinations.

	Period of report.	1917–18
Number presented for examination.	3,651	3,790
Number passed in all heads.	2,668	2,836
Percentage of successful students to number presented.	73	74

136 During the period of report, Vernacular School Final examination was held twice. In the examination held in September 1918, 13 boys were successful as against 12 in the preceding year. In the examination held again, in April 1919, 18 boys were declared successful.

Vernacular School Final examination.

137 There is a primary school at Vali in the Bhalod Taluka, which is conducted by a Missionary gentleman of the American Mission. It is mostly attended by Bhil converts, and is doing very useful work. This institution has been recognised by the State. The number on the roll of the school was 88, and the average daily attendance, 78.4.

Private Mission school at Vali.

(*b*) *Sanskrit Pathshala.*

138 There is a Sanskrit Pathshala at Nandod, where instruction is given free of charge by two Shastris, in elementary literature and in the daily rituals of a Brahmins' life. The number of boys attending this Pathshala, during the period of report, was 62 as

Sanskrit Pathshala.

against 43 in the year preceding. The average daily attendance was also 41.01 as against 37.1. The annual examinations of this school were held by the First assistant of the local High school, twice during the period of report, first in December 1918 and the next in November 1919. In the first examination, out of 46 boys presented, 34 were declared successful, giving a percentage of 73.9 passes; 56 boys, out of 62 presented in November 1919, passed the second examination, the percentage of passes to presentation being 90.3.

(c) *Secondary education.*

Nandod High School.

139. There is only one High School in the State and it is at Nandod. It teaches upto the Matriculation standard. The fees charged in the High school are low, varying from four annas in the lowest to Re 1, per mensem, in the highest standard. The number of students on roll at the end of December 1919 was 349 as against 350 at the end of the preceding year. The average monthly number and the average daily attendance were 352.7 and 288.86 respectively, against 370 and 262 in the year 1917-18.

Annual examinations and their results.

140 The annual examinations of the High school which were held twice during the period of report were, as usual, held by the Head Master, with the aid of his assistants. In the first examination, which was held in May 1918, 108 boys passed under all heads out of 260 presented, giving a percentage of 41.5 passes. In the second examination, held in March 1919, the number presented for examination was 283, out of whom 118 passed in all heads; and the percentage of passes was 41.7.

Results of Matriculation, School Final and Drawing examinations.

141 During the period of report, the Matriculation and the School Final examinations were held twice. In 1918-19, 7 boys passed the Matriculation and 1 the School Final examination. In 1919, the number of successful boys in the former was 8 and 1 in the latter. In the preceding year, that is to say in 1917-18, the number of boys who successfully passed the Matriculation and the School Final examinations was 9 and nil, respectively. The number which passed the Elementary and the Intermediate Drawing examinations was 1 and 4, respectively, for 1919. In 1918 plague was prevalent in the town of Nandod, and only 1 boy appeared for the Elementary Drawing examination and was unsuccessful. The number which passed the Elementary and Intermediate Drawing examinations in 1917-18 was 4 and 2 respectively.

Hostel.

142 There is a hostel attached to the High school under the charge of a Superintendent. The number of students residing in it at the end of the period of report was 21 as against 46 in the preceding year. The falling off in this number was mainly due to outside boys having gone to attend schools which were more convenient, or where boarding charges were lower on account of help rendered by the communities to which they belonged.

(d) *Physical Education.*

Gymnasia and Cricket.

143 There is a gymnasium at Nandod under a special gymnastic teacher. It is attached to the main Vernacular school, but is meant for all the schools of the Town, including the High school. The students of the High school have also got a cricket club of their own. Twelve of the principal Vernacular schools outside Nandod have also gymnasia attached to them under their respective Head masters.

(e) *General.*

School statistics for both primary and secondary education.

144 The summary of school statistics, in regard to both primary and secondary education, for the period of report as compared with the year preceding, is given in Appendix XXV.

Vernacular Training college scholarships and scholarships for higher and technical education.

145 In order to ensure a constant supply of trained teachers for the primary schools of the State, the State maintains a sufficient number of scholarships at the Ahmedabad Training Colleges for males and females. In addition to the above, the State grants the following scholarships for higher and technical education.

2	Ahmedabad Technical school.
2	Baroda Kalabhawan.
3	Ahmedabad Medical school.
1	Agricultural College, Poona.
2	Grant Medical College, Bombay.
2	Arts College, Baroda.

Two scholarships of Rs 100 and 50 per mensem are granted to two students sent for special training, one at the Dehradun Forest Institute and the other at the Bangalore Research Institute. A special scholarship of 100 £ per annum is also given to a son of Kumar Digvijayasinhji, who is studying in England.

Contribution to private English school at Jhaghadia.

146 There is a private English school at Jhaghadia teaching upto the V standard. An annual grant of Rs 600 was sanctioned during the year to give help to this institution which stood in need of pecuniary assistance.

Cost of the Educational Department.

147 The total cost of the Education Department during the period under report was Rs 1,13,921. The proportionate cost for 12 months of the period came, however, to Rs 65,098, as against Rs 61,439 during the preceding year, the increase in expenditure being mainly due to the grant of grain compensation allowance to the lower members of the Educational Department.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Estates under management.

148 The number of Estates under State management during the period of report was 7 as against 6 in the year preceding. The estate of Thakore Chandrasinhji Bharatsinhji of Nawa-

pura, a Bhayat of the Darbar, was found embarrassed, and the State took it under its management with the consent of the Thakore. The following table gives the necessary information with regard to the financial position of these Estates.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of the Thakor.	Age	Opening balance on 1st April 1918	Total receipts during the period from 1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919	Total disbursements during the period from 1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919	Closing balance on 31st December 1919	Amount paid in liquidation of debt (included in the disbursements shown in col: 7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Boridra.	Chandrasinhji Narpatsinhji.	19	14,781	30,150	(1) 31,435	13,496	0
2	Pantalavdi.	Anvarkhan Akbarkhan.	18	35,561	26,160	(2) 61,186	535	0
3	Rampura.	Gemalsinhji Himatsinhji	18	722	1,561	1,746	537	780
4	Haripura.	Chhatrasinhji Naharsinhji	27	891	7,731	6,778	1,844	0
5	Navapura.	Fatehsinhji Nagjibava.	23	350	2,101	1,653	798	0
6	Sajva.	Chandrasinhji Naharsinhji.	5	225	(3) 4,746	4,712	259	22
7	Navapura.	Chandrasinhji Bharatsinhji.	21	26	433	414	45	0
				52,556	72,882	1,07,924	17,514	802

(1) Includes Rs 4,000 on account of purchase of War bonds.
(2) Includes about Rs 40,000 on account of a Bungalow built at Nandod.
" 7,000 for purchase of War loan.
" 4,000 advanced to a big cultivator of the Estate.
(3) Includes Rs. 2,000 being the amount of the proceeds of security sold.

149 There are two Printing presses in the State and both of them are situated in Nandod. One of these is a State press, where the Darbari Gazette is printed and other printing work done for the State. The other is a private press, where only occasional job work is done. No newspaper is printed there.

Printing presses.

150 There is a Library at Nandod which is maintained wholly from contribution made by the State. It is a free institution and open to the public at large. There is another library at Nandod, which is conducted by members of a Branch of the Theosophical Society. Libraries on a smaller scale are also maintained at the villages of Bhalod, Avidha, Lachharas, Bhadam, Sisodra and Umalla.

Libraries.

151 Appendices I to XXV, in the prescribed form, are attached hereto.

Appendices.

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Rajpipla State showing changes in personnel during the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Dr. Chandulal P. Parikh.	Municipal officer.	1- 4-18	12- 4-18	Reverted to the Medical Department.
Thakore Prabhatsinhji.	Ag. Municipal officer.	12- 4-18	-	In addition to his own duty as Town First Class Magistrate.
Dr. R. H. Telang.	Chief Medical officer and Jail Superintendent.	1- 4-18	11- 8-18	Died
Dr. C. P. Parikh.	Incharge Chief Medical officer.	12- 8-18	27- 8-18	
Rahimkhan Badukhan.	Incharge Jail Superintendent.	12- 8-18	27- 8-18	
Dr. D. D. Khambhata.	Ag. Chief Medical officer and Jail Superintendent.	28- 8-18	8-11-18	
Dr. B. D. Khote.	Chief Medical officer and Jail Superintendent.	9-11-18	-	
Mr. Chhaganlal Prabhudas Bakshi	Ag. State Forest officer.	1- 4-18	6- 9-18	
Kumar Saheb Narsinhsinhji.	- Do -	7- 9-18	13-10-18	
Mr Chhaganlal Prabhudas Bakshi	- Do -	14-10-18	-	
Mr. Bhikhabhai H. Mehta.	Munsiff.	24- 8-18	13- 7-19	New post created
- Do -	Joint Sir-Nyayadhish.	14- 7-19	-	Temporary post.
Mr. N. D. Dastur	Machinery Superintendent.	1- 4-18	30-11-18	
Mr. P. L. H. Manning.	Electrical and Mechanical Engineer.	1-12-18	-	

P. H. DASTUR.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

List of laws in force in the Rajpipla State (1918-19).

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(a) *Acts borrowed from the enactments of the Indian Legislature and applied by the Darbar, to the Rajpipla State, with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements, &c.*			
The Indian Penal Code with amendments	Yes.		
The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.			
The Indian Evidence Act, Act I of 1872, with amendments.			
The Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, with amendments.			
The Indian Contract Act, Act IX of 1872			
The Whipping Act, Act VI of 1864.			
The Cattle Trespass Act, Act I of 1871, with amendments.			
The Indian Opium Act, Act I of 1878.			
The Abkari Act, Bombay Act V of 1878			
Amendment of the above, Bombay Act V of 1901.			
The Jail Act, Bombay Act II of 1874, with amendments.			
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, Bombay Act II of 1906.			
The Moffusil Municipalities Act, (in part) Bombay Act VI of 1873.			
The Sale of Poisons Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1866.			
The Village Police Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1867.			
The Indian Post offices Act, Act VI of 1898.			

The Guardian and Wards Act, Act VIII of 1890.	Yes	
Regulation for the formal recognition of heirs, &c, Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.		
Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, Act XV of 1865.		
Intestate succession amongst Parsis, Act XXI of 1865.		
The Epidemic Diseases Act, Act III of 1897.		
The Indian Census Act, Act XVI of 1910.		
Control over Usurious loans, Act of 1920.		Yes
(*b*) *Acts and Regulations passed by the Darbar.*		
The Rajpipla Stamp and Court fees Act of 1885		
Amendments of the above by notification		
No 4 of 21-7-85.		
Process fee rules of 26-8-85.		
No 13 of 7-9-85.		
No 16 of 12-10-85.		
No 448 of 28-10-85.		
No 3 of 9-7-86.		
No 505 of 23-7-87.		
No 4 of 8-11-88.		
No 13 of 11-4-89.		
No 14 of 20-5-89.		
No 32 of 5-12-90.		
No 397 of 6-8-91.		
No 212 of 7-8-91.		
No 186 of 22-7-93.		
No 2 of 6-3-94.		
No 2 of 11-6-99.		
No 70 of 30-5-4.		
No 27 of 5-9-4.		
No 10 of 31-8-6.		
The Rajpipla Registration Act of 1885.		
Amendments of the above by notification		
No. 14 of 24-9-85.		
No. 35 of 19-11-87.		
No. 58 of 15-5-89.		
No. 1 of 7-12-96.		
No. 10 of 15-6-1901.		
No. 4 of 28-8-1901.		

The Rajpipla State Survey law of 1885.		
The Rajpipla Limitation Act of 1886.		
Amendments of the above by notification		
No. 13 of 11-9-86.		
No. 4 of 3-9-98.		
No. 65 of 6-6-16.		
The Rajpipla Pleaders' rules of 1885 as amended by notification		
No. 64 of 2-6-88.		
No. 2 of 10-7-93.		
No. 16 of 12-7-2.		
No. 5 of 16-8-7.		
Rules amending Village Police Act (1885 and 1887).		
Abkari rules modifying the Abkari Act (1887) as amended by notification		
No. 66 of 25-4-13.		
No. 67 of 2-5-13.		
The Rajpipla Paltan and Risala Rules of 1887, as amended by Circular No. 23of 23-9-87.		
The Rajpipla Forest Law of 1895.		
Amendment of the above by circular		
No. 26 of 13-11-1907.		
No. 76 of 30-6-13.		
The Rajpipla District Police Law of 1896		
The Rajpipla Gambling Law of 1899 as amended by notification		
No. 3 of 1-8-99.		
No. 16 of 5-9-16.		
Regulation of 1901 regarding the prevention of Farcy & Glanders diseases		
The Rajpipla Arms Act of 1902, with schedules and rules.		
Amendment of the above by Notifications		
Nos. 160 and 161 of 15-12-1919.		Yes
Regulations of 1903 regulating the import and transport of explosives.		
Lewa Patidar marriage rules of 1904.		
Rules regulating the storage of Kerosine and such other inflammable materials (1904).		
Desertion from the Fouj and the Municipal Departments- Notification		
No. 658 of 6-2-1906.		
Jurisdiction over Native officers and Sepoys of the British Indian Army-		

Notification No. 2 of 24-7-1907. Rajpipla Explosives Act of 1908. 15-8-8.		
Amending Chapters VI & VII of the Indian Penal Code. No. 19 of 21-8-8.		
Amending Sections 4,108, 124A, 153A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code. 21-8-1908.		
Amending Section 28 of the Lewa Patidars' Marriage Rules of 1904. No. 39 of 21-10-1908.		
Rules regarding Tea shops in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 28-1-9.		
Consolidating and amending the game law of the State. Notification No. 37 of 3-1-16. " No, 55 of 24-3-17. No. 15 of 6-9-17. " 26 of 4-10-17.		
Notification modifying the Village Police Rules of 1885. No. 10 of 12-8-10.		
Rules for the Supply of water for private use (Nandod Town Water Works). Notification No. 13 of 30-8-10.		
Amending section 17 of the above Rules. Notification No. 105 of 4-6-1912.		
Amending Section 15 A of the above rules. Notification No. 5 of 24-7-15.		
Amending Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act. Notification No. 31 of 26-11-10.		
In cancellation of Notification No 31 of 26-11-10, amending section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act. Notification No. 6 of 31-7-1912.		
Management of Dumala villages, Act I of 1919. Notification No. 108 of 3-5-19.	Yes.	
Summary disposal of redemption applications. Notification No. 114 of 20-6-19.	Yes.	
Horse Fund Rules. No. 373 of 7-7-19.	Yes.	

(c) *Circular orders and notifications published as having the force of law.*

Powers of the Survey Superintendent in certain matters,
No. 4164 of 26-12-84.
No. 137 of 19-5-85.

Powers of the Municipal offier in certain matters,
No. 4063 of 31- 12-84.

Defining the responsibility of village officers, owners of alienated lands and others, for assisting and giving correct information to Survey officers,
No. 22 of 9-9-85.

Protection of State servants from civil suits, No. 2 of 24-7-85.

Impressment of carts,
No. 41 of 8-11-84.
No. 81 of 1-1-85.
No. 472 of 9-11-85.
No. 9 of 28-8-90.
No. 10 of 2-9-90.
No. 38 of 8-1-92.

Disallowing suits on foreign judgments other than those passed by a British court,
No. 6 of 17-8-85.

Removal of carcasses of dead animals,
No. 43 of 19-10-86.

Providing special procedure for the disposal by Panch of matrimonial disputes amongst Bhils and similar classes,
No. 1315 of 6-3-86.

Allowing two appeals in every criminal case,
No. 10 of 3-9-86.

Removal and pruning of hedges,
No. 14 of 11-9-86.

Registration of Births and Deaths,
No. 44 of 20-10-86.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue from Bhil villages (1886).

Making the affixing of obscene notifications, &c, penal,
No. 38 of 24-1-87

Regulating the procedure of civil courts in cases relating to disputes about house-sites,

No. 93 of 4-4-89.
No. 3770 of 9-9-87.

Non-delivery of State records, &c, by Talatis and others,
No. 94 of 14-4-89.

Prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within certain limits,
No. 17 of 22-5-89.

Prisoners' testimony, No. 60 of 20-6-87

Regulating the levy of duty upon export of Mowra flowers,
No. 6 of 17-7-87.

Prohibiting the storage of grass and other inflammable materials within certain limits,
No. 31 of 4-10-87.

Recovery of superior holders' dues,
No. 38 of 20-10-87.
No. 3757 of 1-11-90.
No. 19 of 28-9-92.

Possession of carnelian stones-
No. 1841 of 10-11-87.

Destruction of unclaimed documents in a registration office, No. 35 of 19-11-87

Treasure Trove- No. 60 of 23-5-88.

Powers of servants of the Octroi Farmer
No. 27 of 9-10-88.

Notifying the introduction of survey settlement into the Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas, and guaranteeing occupancy rights, and conceding rights to trees, &c, &c,
No. 1118 of 13-8-88,
No. 627 of 17-6-89.
No. 1726 of 6-10-90.
No. 1444 of 3-8-92.
No. 1262 of 7-6-94.

Drift wood- No. 52 of 11-11-89.

Rules regulating the procedure for the occupation of State waste land,
No. 45 of 27-2-90.

Abolishing certain taxes and cesses,
No. 119 of 27-6-90.
No. 36 of 25-12-91.

Abolition of the Babashahi currency in State transactions and from State accounts, No. 57 of 14-6-92.

Export of sand & stones,
No. 39 of 10-1-93.
No. 6 of 1-8-94.

Confirming and continuing the barring of civil courts in suits against the State, No. 93 of 4-4-87.

Boundary marks, No. 58 of 14-4-93.

Rules for the tapping of toddy trees, Nos. 17 & 18 of 10-11-93.

Power of Thandars and certain other officers to issue summonses,
No. 40 of 5-12-93.
No. 38 of 29-11-4.

Powers of the Survey Superintendent and of Taluka officers in certain survey matters
No. 98 of 19-6-94.
No. 2 of 10-7-94.
No. 3 of 10-7-94.

Directing the service of sale proclamations on the Talati of the village in which the lands to be sold are situated,
No. 1 of 28-4-96.

Property in 'Khali' lands,
No. 30 of 15-6-96.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue,
No. 9 of 23-9-96.
No. 8 of 28-7-98.

Cession of jurisdiction over lands traversed by the Rajpipla State Railway,
No. 16 of 23-6-97.
No. 97 of 4-5-99.

Defining the constitution of the several Departments of the State and the powers of the officers presiding over them,
No. 55 of 21-5-97.

Defining the additional powers which the Dewan is to exercise in the absence of His Highness from the State,
No. 4 of 11-7-98.

Rules for the execution of decrees of British courts, No. 2 of 9-8-98.

Rules regulating the production of State records as evidence in courts of law,
No. 10 of 9-3-99.

Responsibility for giving information as to births, No. 88 of 6-4-99.	
Rules regulating procedure in pauper suits No. 14 of 14-6-99.	
Investing the Municipal officer with District Magistrate's powers in regard to cattle pounds in the Nandod Town, No. 6 of 27-7-99.	
Declaring the abolition of Babashai currency in private transactions also, and fixing the rate of conversion for contracts made in that currency, No. 28 of 25-3-1901	
Bhang and Ganja Regulation, No. 8 of 31-7-1901.	
Publishing revised schedules of octroi duties, No. 25 of 5-11-1903.	
Rules regulating the sale of toddy by toddy owners, No. 56 of 29-3-1904.	
Investing Dewan with all the residuary powers during His Highness' tour in Europe, No. 59 of 13-4-1904.	
Prohibition of alienation of Service and Devasthan lands, No. 3703 of 3-12-90. No. 78 of 27-6-1905.	
Amendment of the above. Circular No. 6 of 25-7-18.	Yes
Restricting alienation of restored estates No. 6 of 15-5-1907.	
Transfer of village sites. No. 65 of 1-4-8.	
Authorising Taluka Aval Karkuns to perform magisterial duties under certain contingencies. No. 27 of 22-9-1908.	
Barring civil suits regarding cash allowances without sanction of the Hazur. No. 47 of 11-11-1908.	
Prohibiting the removal of earth from the approaches of Rajghat and Distillery Road, &c. No. 71 of 11-1-1909.	
Prevention of cruelty to animals. No. 12 of 18-8-1909.	
Sanction to prosecute Durbar servants. No. 69 of 24-5-11.	
Rules regulating shops for the sale of aerated waters in the town of Nandod. N. 74 of 30-5-11.	

Prevention of burning fires in State Forests. N. 20 of 11-9-11.	
Rules regulating shops for the sale of ice in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 21-2-12.	
Rules prohibiting the appropriation of agricultural lands to non-agricultural purposes without permission. Notification No. 99 of 17-5-1912.	
Altering the limit of Bhang and Ganja to be kept by travellers on journey as fixed by para: 5 of Notification No. 9 of 31-7-1901. Notification No. 27 of 7-12-12.	
Prohibiting the removal of earth, Kanker &c from the approaches & beds of the Bhund kotar behind the Bungalows which are being constructed for the younger Kumars No. 64 of 23-4-13.	
Prohibiting the importation, manufacture and possession, without a license, of fireworks made of explosive substances No. 24 of 11-11-13.	
Excluding amorces from the list of explosive and dangerous fire works. No. 41 of 4-12-17	
Prohibiting the publication of unauthorised news relating to the British Naval and Military forces. Notification No. 12 of 14-8-14.	
Empowering revenue officers to conduct sales of immovable property ordered by Civil courts. Notification No. 19 of 11-9-14.	
Hajri Rules. Notification No. 50 of 21-12-14.	
Boiler Inspection Rules. Notification No. 52 of 31-12-14.	
Amendment of the above. Notification No. 13 of 25-8-15.	
Rules for the recovery of grazing fees. Notification No. 55 of 15-1-15.	
Amendment of the above. No. 56 of 9-12-18.	Yes.
Retail purchase of cotton by shopkeepers. Notification No. 64 of 5-3-15.	
Rules for the enquiry of claims to house-sites situated in the town of Nandod. Dated 24-11-14 published on 7-4-16.	

Empowering officers of the Shikar Department to arrest, without warrant, persons who set fire to forests. Notification No. 18 of 9-9-16.		
Levy of Local Fund cess. No. 592 of 26-1-17.		
Amendment of the above by circulars. No. 53 of 19-2-17. No. 62 of 10-5-17.		
Rules fixing the maximum weight for loading carts. No. 59 of 17-4-17.		
Declaring for the purposes of local Fund the duty of superior holders to furnish true and timely information about the rent levied by them from inferior holders. No. 62 of 10-5-17		
Investing Excise officers with powers of Police officers in connection with cases under the Abkari Act. No. 31 of 28-11-17		
Pension Rules of 23-10-17.		Yes.
Amending schdule A to Pension rules No. 25 of 5-7-18.		
Restrictions on caste dinners during famine. Circular No. 99 of 30-6-18.		
Amendment of the above by notifications. No. 132 of 26-8-19. No. 139 of 18-10-19.		Yes. Do.
The non-admission in evidence of certain imporperly worded documents. Notification No. 2 of 11-7-18.		Do.
Penalising for one year the melting &c. of silver and gold coins. Notification No. 52 of 10-8-18.		Do.
Fixing standard weights and measures of length and prohibiting sale of grain by measure. Notification No. 14 of 14-8-18.		Do.

Directions about the use of scales with the iron, instead of wooden, beam in weighing cotton, and the stamping of measures used for selling milk. Notification No. 101 of 19-4-19.		Yes.	
Regulating the possession of and prohibiting the export of mowra. Notification No. 104 of 25-4-19.		Do.	
(d) *The Hindu and Mahomedan laws, and the Law of Torts.*			

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajpipla State, during the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	Strength at the end of last year.	Vacancies which had remained unfilled at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties			Vacancies at the end of this year.	Strength at the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
				Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.					European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	6A	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	20	3	1	0	0	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	3	*17	11,207	* Besides these there are 22 "Bindressi" & 5 cycle Sowars for orderly duty, &c, the total cost of whose maintenance is Rs 13,540.
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	‡13	0	0	0	0	0	‡ Of these, two are serviceable and eleven unserviceable. There are no special gunners employed, the "Paltan" men ("Infantry") are doing the work of firing salutes, &c, when required.
Infantry	101	4	49	3	1	47	6	101	0	0	0	0	15	86	22,612	
Total.	121	7	50	3	1	47	8	§121	0	13	0	0	18	103	33,819	

§ Members of these corps assist the Regular Executive Police Force of the State, and perform many of the duties discharged elsewhere by the Police.

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost of months	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla State proper											
Superintendent of Police...	1	200+75 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	This statement embraces members of the Executive District Police Force only, and has no reference to Village Police nor to the "Military Force," dealt with in Appendix III, the members of which assist the regular Police and perform duties which, in other places, are performed by the regular Police, thus serving, to a great extent, as an auxiliary Police force.
Police Inspector ...	1	75+25 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspectors. ...	2	50+15 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspectors. ...	2	40+15 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	35+15 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	30+15 P.T.A		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar ...	1	20+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

Jamadar ...	2	18+10 P.T A.		0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jamadar ...	1	17+10 P.T.A.		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar ...	3	15+10 P.T.A.		0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Havildars ...	10	12		0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Naiks ...	25	10		0	0	0	0	0	25	0
First class constables ...	47	9		0	3	0	0	0	30	0
Second class constables ...	119	8		13	9	6	0	0	70	0
Daffedar (Mounted Head constable) ...	1	30		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lace Naik (Mounted constable) ...	1	26		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sowars (First Class mounted constables)	1	26		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Do- (Second Do-)	13	25		0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Total for Rajpipla State proper	232		82,140	13	13	6	0	0	166	0
Sagars										
Police Sub-Inspector ...	1	35		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Havildar ...	1	12		0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Naik ...	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Constables ...	12	8		0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Sowars ...	2	12		0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total Sagbara	16		3,988	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Vadi										
Police Sub-Inspector.	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havildar ...	1	12		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Second class Constables....	4	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Vadi	5		861	13	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grand Total	253		86,989.	13	13	6	0	0	173	0

There is no separate appointment of a Sub-Inspector, but the Kamdar of the Vasava performs the duties of that appointment.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State, during the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on no. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year	Present period.	Past year.	Present period.	Past year.	Present period.	Past year	Present period.	Past year.	Present period.	Past year.	Present period.	Past year.	Present period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajpipla.	429	506 A	522	741 B	507	693 C	204	360	185	217	39.08	48.58	40.23	51.95	A. Out of 506 cases, 9 were struck off as "no crime" leaving 497 "true cases" for the period of 21 months under report. B. 741 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State. C. of the 741 accused persons shown under B 48 were released by the Police in their own recognizances or on bail bond and the remaining 693 were sent up for trial, with the following results. 360 accused were convicted. 217 were acquitted or discharged. 116 remained pending trial at the end of the period, making up the total of 693 as shown in C above.

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Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State, during the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remark
	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajpipla	11,716	22,983	5,667	8,427	48.36	36.66	

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State, during the period from 1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present period	No. of persons implicated.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died or escaped during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Cases awaiting trial.	Persons pending trial
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present period	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, Sections 143 to 160.	2	3	5	3	5	22	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Offences by or relating to Public servants, Chapter IX, Sections 161 to 170.	1	6	7	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
3 Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190.	3	26	29	5	29	37	30	0	1	1	0	28	0	30	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4 False evidence and offences against Public justice, Chapter XI, Sections 191 to 229.	3	8	11	4	9	11	8	0	4	1	0	3	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
5 Offences relating to Coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, Sections 231 to 263.	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
6 Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267.	0	1	1	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 294A.	0	7	7	3	3	12	5	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
8 Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV Sections 295 to 298.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.																														
(a) Offences affecting life, Sections 302 to 311.	4	17	21	19	19	24	11	0	8	0	1	2	0	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	3
(b) Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, the exposure of infants, and the concealment of births, Sections 312 to 318.	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Hurt, Sections 323 to 338.	21	282	303	210	284	611	17	0	9	0	1	7	0	17	576	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	19	18

(*d*) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 341 to 348.	6	23	29	19	28	58	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5		
(*e*) Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358	3	68	71	23	62	161	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	134	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	23		
(*f*) Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374.	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*g*) Rape, Section 376.	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
(*h*) Unnatural offences, Section 377.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10 Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Sections 379 to 462.																															
(*a*) Theft, Sections 379 to 382.	18	184	202	143	194	386	242	14	121	17	47	32	11	242	122	0	1	130	26	22	10	10	1	0	0	0	0	8	21		
(*b*) Extortion, Sections 384 to 389.	0	10	10	2	9	17	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
(*c*) Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402	0	16	16	5	16	78	35	0	30	0	1	4	0	35	43	0	0	1	0	3	2	5	11	3	6	0	0	0	0		
(*d*) Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 to 405.	1	9	10	9	9	12	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
(*e*) Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409,	3	17	20	8	16	20	9	0	5	0	3	1	0	9	6	0	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5		

(*f*) Receiving of stolen property, Sections 411 to 414.	7	9	10	1	10	18	11	0	2	0	5	4	0	11	7	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*g*) Cheating, Sections 417 to 420.	7	3	10	6	9	10	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
(*h*) Mischief, Sections 426 to 440.	10	83	93	73	86	190	33	0	6	0	13	14	0	33	147	0	2	6	5	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8						
(*i*) Criminal trespass, Sections 447 to 462.	14	126	140	121	135	294	20	0	8	0	7	5	0	20	264	0	0	5	0	1	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	10						
11 Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, Sections 465 to 489.	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1						
12 Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, Sections 493 to 498.	4	46	50	44	47	51	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1						
13 Defamation, Chapter XXI, Sections 500 to 502.	3	4	7	7	6	26	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0						
14 Criminal intimidation, insult & annoyance, Chapter XXII, Sections, 504 to 510.	67	374	441	494	422	858	9	0	0	0	3	6	0	9	831	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	16						
15 Attempts to commit offences, Chapter XXIII section 511.	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Total Penal Code	172	1331	1503	1206	1412	2912	486	14	207	19	85	150	11	486	2298	0	7	165	39	31	31	19	19	6	10	5	0	0	91	121						

Offences under Special Laws																																				
1 Gambling Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Opium Act	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Arms Act	0	3	3	4	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Cattle Trespass Act	5	16	21	36	19	32	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
5 Abkari Act	1	45	46	24	36	60	39	0	0	0	11	28	0	39	10	0	1	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10		
6 Municipal Act	2	18	20	27	20	20	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Forest Act	1	29	30	9	28	130	110	0	32	7	4	67	0	110	12	0	8	39	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0		
8 District Police Law	1	27	28	29	25	22	9	0	1	1	0	7	0	9	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2		
9 Import, Transport and Sale of Explosives.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10 The sale of Poisons Act.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11 Rules for the supply of water in Nandod town.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12 Stamp Act.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
13 Cows Protection Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14 Treasure Trove Act.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15 Registration of births & deaths. Cir. No. 44 of 20-10-86.	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

16	Game Law.	0	2	2	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Desertion from the Fouz and Municipal Departments. Notification No. 658 of 6-2-1906	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Jail Act.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Retail purchase of cotton by shop keepers Notice No. 64 of 5-3-15	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Circular No. 25 of 25-1-18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restriction on caste dinners during the famine year Circular No. 99 dated 30-6-18	0	34	34	0	28	30	28	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	
	Total Special Laws	11	176	187	142	164	303	217	0	33	8	15	161	0	217	60	0	9	50	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	17						
	Grand Total	183	1507	1690	1348	1576	3215	703	14	240	27	100	311	11	703	2358	0	16	215	44	32	31	19	19	6	10	5	0	0	114	138						

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Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajpipla State, during the period from 1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the period.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present period.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present period.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court Nandod	20	10	7	75	0	0	0	0	65	82	32	5	43	0	0	2	
Nandod Town First Class Magistrate's Court.	248	254	33	109	5	359	5	0	439	511	129	239	135	0	0	8	
Nandod Taluka Second Class Magistrate's Court.	249	324	59	90	28	489	0	2	437	668	139	416	84	0	0	29	
Bhalod Second Class Magistrate's Court.	290	329	71	106	185	411	0	0	473	773	364	230	129	0	3	47	
Jhagadia First Class Magistrate's Court.	347	309	36	174	5	435	0	12	527	662	253	222	159	0	6	22	
Jhagadia 3rd Class Magistrate's Court.	38	37	5	7	1	82	0	0	16	95	19	64	11	0	1	0	
Valia Second Class Magistarte's Court.	47	44	5	37	10	25	0	0	66	77	16	23	35	0	1	2	
Valia 3rd Class Magistart's Court.	46	55	1	41	30	22	0	0	84	94	10	45	36	0	0	3	
Gardeshwar Second Class Magistrate's Court	75	113	16	29	6	145	0	1	101	197	25	105	44	0	1	22	
Dediapada Third Class Magistrate's Court.	13	20	14	3	4	10	0	0	28	31	7	4	14	0	4	2	
Sagbara District Magistrate's Court.	9	12	1	22	0	1	0	1	12	25	1	10	13	0	0	1	
Total	1,382	1,507	248	693	274	1,979	5	16	2248	3215	995	1363	703	0	16	138	

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Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal courts in the Rajpipla State, during the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Sir Nyayadhish court.	30	0	0	5	5	12	8	14	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	2	
Huzur court.	22	1	1	18	9	19	5	9	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	52	1	1	23	14	31	13	23	19	4	3	0	0	0	0	6	2	

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Appendix X.

Civil Work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of—for the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed received by transfer, or on remand during.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present period									Suits disposed of during present period.						Remarks.
											Description				Value											
	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000.	Number of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs 5000.	Number of suits above Rs 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	413	546	1149	1256	1562	1802	1016	1432	546	370	Rs 1,95,226	317	928	11	783	406	42	24	1	343	550	304	235	Rs 2,21,602	Y. M. D. 0 8 25	

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Appendix XI.

Civil Work – Results of applications for execution of decrees – for the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present period	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of the period.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present period		Past year.	Present period	Value for present period	Past year.	Present period	Value for present period	Past year.	Present period	Value for present period	Past year.	Present period	Value for present period	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	642	709	83,094	858	700	96,348	1,500	1,409	1,79,442	791	790	83,444	709	619	95,998	159	77	383	

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Appendix XII.

Civil work — Number and results of appeals in civil suits — form 1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period
Huzur Court, Rajpipla State.	15	16	37	34	52	50	36	43	16	7	Rs 12,231	Rs 9,135	21	17	6	13	8	9	1	0	0	4	Y. M. D. 0. 1. 18.	Y. M. D. 0. 5. 7.

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Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19

Stations.		Number of Prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the period.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail, &c.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the period	Total.							
					Past year.	Present period.	Past year.	Present period.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Naudod Jail	Convicted	1	57	247	169	304	56.00	54. 5	56	23,531	Days.	The health of the prisoners was good during the year.
	Undertrial		8	188	160	196	8.70	8. 2	5	870	26. 7	
Taluka Lock-ups	Convicted	6	7	287	100	294	1.56	3.34	7	554		There were in all four deaths, 3 from old age and debility and 1 from Cholera.
	Undertrial		8	477	207	485	6.79	11.58	2	1,405	11,95	
Total	Convicted	7	64	534	269	598	57.56	57.39	63	24,085		
	Undertrial		16	665	367	681	15.49	19.78	7	2,275	18,59	

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Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Rajpipla State-from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the period		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	Past year.	Present period	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajpip'a	1404	323	828	1977	520	1179	21	34	5	0	30	49	1381	3215	9,56,987	18,91,696	4	19	33	38	

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Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19.

Description.	Past year.			Present period			Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
1 Mortgages ...	828	5,19,879	2,528	1,977	11,80,507	4,754	
2 Sale-deeds ...	520	4,03,207	3,673	1,179	7,07,091	4,315	
3 Wills ...	21	0	45	34	0	81	
4 Money bonds ...	5	198	7	0	0	0	
5 Miscellaneous ...	30	37,583	222	49	39,310	262	
Total	1,404	9,60,867	6,475	3,239	19,2[illegible],908	9,412	
Deduct expenditure	0	0	782	0	0	1,051	
Net profit.	0	0	5,693	0	0	8,361	

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Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajpipla State, during the period form1-4-18 to 31-12-19.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April.	Receipts.		Total in current period.	Expenditure.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present period.		Past year.	Present period.		
Nandod Municipality.	0	28,135	24,164	0	Debited to the Municipality		0	* Includes only conservancy, latrines, street-lighting, watering, and fire-engine charges and cost of establishment.
					* 12,579	* 25,137		† Repair and maintenance of Roads within the Nandod Municipal limits.
					Debited to other departments, though strictly appertaining to the Municipality.			‡ Nandod Town water works maintenance charges.
					† 9,681	† 24,196		§ Repairs to Municipal latrines, wells, &c.
					‡ 10,733	‡ 32,430		The Municipality at Nandod is managed only as a department of the State and its income and expenditure form part of the general receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury.
					§ 1,828	§ 2,173		
					22,242	58,799		
					34,821	83,936		

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Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Rajpipla State.

Year.	April 1918.	May 1918.	June 1918.	July 1918.	August 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	November 1918.	December 1918.	January 1919.	February 1919.	March 1919.	Total.	Total of past year ending 31st March 1918	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	In. cent	
1918 From 1st April	0.0	0.12	0.80	3.79	3.50	0.39	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.11	0.0	0.0	8.71	67.70	53.25	1913-14 68.22 1914-15 53.79 1915-16 27.51 1916-17 49.05 1917-18 67.70
1919 Upto 31st December.	0.4	0.21	4.16	10.77	9.64	1.17	4.40	1.46	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.85			Total 266.27 Average = 53.25

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Appendix XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains (as specified in Agency letter No. 284 dated the 28th May 1898) for the year 1918-19.

Articles.	During March (past year). lbs per rupee.	During March (present year). lbs per rupee.	Remarks.
Bajri ...	13¼	6½	
Ooreed ...	14	7	
Mung ...	16	6½	
Til (Sesamum) ...	9	5	
Gram ...	16	10	
Toor (Split) " Dal " ...	12½	6½	
Gram - Do -	13	8	
Rice, 1st sort	8	5	
Rice, 2nd sort ...	11	8	
Rice, 3rd sort ...	12	10	
Mung (Split) " Dal " ...	9	4	
Mowra flowers ...	35	32	

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Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1918-19.

(from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19).

Description of works.	Expenditure.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
A. Buildings.			
1 Schools.	3,746	3,832	7,578
2 Dharmshalas.	1,681	1,529	3,210
3 Dispensaries.	1,08,094	1,807	1,09,901
4 Public offices.	11,220	7,048	18,068
5 Village choras.	448	1,875	2,323
6 Other Darbar buildings.	6,31,123	16,026	6,47,149
Total A.	7,56,112	32,117	7,88,229
B. Roads, &c.			
1 Roads.	23,737	37,764	61,501
2 Boats	0	864	864
Total B.	23,737	38,628	62,365
C. Other works of Public Utility & Improvement.			
1 Wells.	277	0	277
2 Tanks (including Ghats	0	0	0
3 Nandod Water Works	32,430	0	32,430
4 Electric and other lights.	1,29,038	0	1,29,038
5 Telephone.	15,579	0	15,579

6 Groynes.	0	0	0
7 Other miscellaneous works and improvements	45,330	0	45,330
Total C.	2,22,654	0	2,22,654
D. Miscellaneous Items.			
1 Tools and plant.	854	0	854
2 Stock.	27,063	0	27,063
3 Miscellaneous.	8,211	0	8,211
Total D.	36,128	0	36,128
Total A, B, C, D.	10,38,631	70,745	11,09,376
E Establishment charges.	27,782	0	27,782
Total A to E.	10,66,413	70,745	11,37,158
F. Railway charges, as adjusted in the State Treasury accounts during the period			
Capital charges.	22,628	0	22,628
Working charges.	1,44,191	0	1,44,191
Total F.	1,66,819	0	1,66,819
Grand Total.	12,33,232	70,745	13,03,977

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Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1918-19

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.													Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks		Cows.		Buffaloes.				Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
		Working.	Calves.	Full grown	Heifers	Males.		Females											
						Working	Calves.	Full grown	Heifers										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Naudod Taluka	1918-19	7,046	1,721	3,934	2,365	37	79	3,214	1,239	158	194	51	155	6,590	3,274	0	320	1,337	
Bhalod "		9,875	4,151	6,097	2,000	50	295	3,361	1,000	162	170	25	325	14,000	5,007	0	393	1,709	
Jhagadia "		8,417	2,310	5,187	3,405	158	300	2,655	1,308	97	119	47	96	4,694	4,105	0	164	1,750	
Valia "		11,532	2,139	9,288	8,950	48	153	3,259	2,214	227	59	62	19	3,402	5,766	0	213	2,253	
Vadi		899	490	961	550	14	54	224	100	10	13	2	0	420	444	0	14	202	
Gardeshwar "		5,002	1,031	3,755	3,206	66	109	1,826	920	74	47	4	0	3,569	2,889	0	39	229	
Dediapada "		2,972	1,10	3,725	1,950	35	130	890	400	32	10	2	0	1,560	1,068	0	10	600	
Sagbara		702	379	905	511	6	0	162	78	22	6	4	0	144	348	0	32	319	
Total.		46,445	13,321	33,852	22,837	414	1,120	15,591	7,259	782	618	197	595	34,379	22,901	0	1185	8,399	

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Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Rajpipla State, for the period from 1-4-18 to 31-12-19.

Name of State.	Abkari revenue.					Opium.		Bhang & Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks
	Country Spirit		Europe liquor.	Export duty on mowra.	Miscellaneous.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
	Number of shops.	Revenue.												
Rajpipla.	128	12,22,323	124	5,775	12,026	24	53,083	23	11,892	2	4,884	177	13,10,107	

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Appendix XXII.

RAJPIPLA STATE.

For the period of 21 months ending the 31st December 1919, as compared with the year ending the 31st March 1918.

No.	Items.	1917-18	From 1-4-18 to 31-12-19
	Opening Balance.	8,03240	6,51,970
	Receipts.		
1	Land Revenue.	4,16,434	13,54,764
1A	Dairy Farm.	0	0
2	Forest.	1,17,265	3,16,499
3	Abkari, Opium, &c.	6,82,011	13,10,107
4	Stamps.	39,018	67,265
5	Registration.	6,587	13,521
6	Law and Justice.	7,469	16,849
7	Jail.	3,000	15,875
8	Police.	104	600
9	Education.	4,451	7,919
10	Medical.	1	11
11	Fouj (Military).	2,214	4,274
12	Public Works.	16,254	15,599
13	Railway.	1,28,334	2,32,378
14	Municipal. Department.	28,135	24,164
15	Mechanical Department.	9,296	39,559
16	Press.	156	92
17	Record.	0	0
18	Others (Huzur and Khangi).	31	990
19	Guaranteed rights.	13,593	25,879
20	Miscellaneous.	76,8 9	1,06,580
	Total Revenue.	15,76,232	35,52,925

	Debt heads.		
22	Reserve Fund.	0	0
23	Tagávi.	22,710	28,219
24	Advances recovered other than Tagávi	4,78,006	19,86,092
25	Deposits.	3,97,754	9,75,592
26	Accounts with Banks, &c	3,66,774	7,34,301
	Total Debt heads	12,65,244	37,24,204
	Total Receipts.	28,21,476	72,77,129
	Total with Opening Balance	36,24,716	79,29,099
	Expenditure.		
1	H H. the Maharaja Saheb.	97,324	3,80,904
2	Kacheri Department.	46,697	1,24,549
2A	Members of Royal family.	84,285	1,10,518
2B	Shikar Department.	3,458	9,621
3	Fouj (Military) Department.	40,652	80,199
4	Darbari Paga. (Stable)	41,009	1,05,713
5	Huzur office and Account Department.	28,269	52,969
6	Revenue Department.	85,090	1,67,231
6A	Dairy Farm..	867	669
7	Forest "	25,280	51,332
8	Abkari and Opium "	1,38,660	3,85,226
9	Stamps	2,415	3 953
10	Registration.	803	1,062
11	Judicial Department.	13,422	29,586
12	Jail "	13,704	23,977
13	Police "	43,369	82,140
14	Educational "	61,439	1,13,921
15	Medical "	26,785	50,550
16	Public works. "	1,36,844	9,22,815
17	Railway.	83,035	1,66,819
18	Mechanical and Electrical Department.	1,03,537	2,53,210
19	Municipal Department.	12.580	25,137

20	Press.	3,862	12,340
21	Record Department.	1,218	2,218
22	*Ghasdana.*	47,771	47,771
23	Guaranteed Rights.	19,957	37,015
24	Devasthan Dharmada.	6,945	16,509
25	Pensions.	6,597	13,463
26	Miscellaneous.	17,469	2,63,442
26A	Famine.	0	33,072
26B	Recruits.	275	2,188
27	Refund.	4	59
	Total Expenditure.	11,93,622	35,70,178
	Debt heads		
28	Reserve Fund.	1,99,725	2,00,000
29	1 Tagávi Advances.	13,197	1,60,706
	2 Other Advances.	7,98,774	16,72,354
30	Deposits.	4,93,097	7,14,792
31	Accounts with Banks, &c.	2,74,331	7,41,799
	Total Debt heads	17,79,124	34,89,651
	Total Expenditure	29,72,746	70,59,829
	Closing Balance	6,51,970	8,69,270
	Grand Total.	36,24,716	79,29,099

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Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Rajpipla State during the period from 1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure on account of Hospital and Dispensaries.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Outdoor	Indoor	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nandod Hospital ...	36,827	254	184	43	15	12	22,940	285	
Jhagadia Dispensary ...	7,970	25	21	0	3	1	4,232	86	
Bhalod " ...	11,069	44	35	4	3	2	4,219	101	
Valia " ...	8,807	1	0	0	1	0	4,301	89	
Gardeshwar " ...	2,825	0	0	0	0	0	1,624	20	
Dediapada " ...	1,042	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	17	
Total	68,540	324	240	47	22	15	38,616	598	

Vaccination, etc. 11,934

Total 50,550

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Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Rajpipla State, for the year 1918-19.

Name (of the Taluka)	Population according to the annual village census.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nandod	45,363	745	1,079	334	0	865	2,396	1,531	0	16.42	23.79	19.07	52.82	
Bhalod	28,341	659	892	233	0	581	1,837	1,256	0	21.34	31.47	18.82	47.18	
Jhagadia	30,371	719	1,058	339	0	408	2,158	1,750	0	23.67	34.83	13.43	71.08	
Valia including	39,649	530	794	264	0	419	3,224	2,805	0	13.37	2.02	10.29	81.31	
Vadi	3,754	102	210	108	0	40	286	246	0	25.55	5.51	10.02	65.53	
Gardeshwar	14,634	462	483	21	0	154	560	406	0	31.57	33.00	10.52	38.27	
Dediapada including	10,255	216	442	226	0	96	1,275	1,179	0	21.06	43.10	9.36	12.44	
Sagbara.	3,652	91	80	0	11	68	263	195	0	18.5	21.90	13.49	71.01	
Total	1,76,019	3,524	5,038	1,525	11	2,631	11,999	9,368	0	19.56	28.62	14.60	68.17	

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Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajpipla State, for the period from 1st April 1918 to 31st December 1919.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present period.		Past year.	Present period.	Past year.	Present period.	Secondary Education (High school, &c).	Primary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Higher Education.								
1	1	Nandod High school.	350	349	262	288.86	23,621	0	23,621	
		Medical and Technical Schools and Agricultural College Scholarships.	0	0	0	0	6,520	0	6.520	
		Total.	350	349	262	288.86	30,141	0	30,141	
		Primary Education.								
73	72	Boys' Primary schools and English classes attached.	3,653	3,695	2,668	2,707.8				
1	1	Boys' Urdu school and classes attached to Vernacular Primary schools.	97	91	65	62				
1	1	Sanskrit Pathshala.	43	62	37.1	41.1				

1	1	Boys' (Dhed) Evening school	25	20	18	14			
76	75	Total.	3,818	3,868	2,788.1	2,825.9		80,990	80,990
8	9	Girls' schools.	718	758	486	517.6			
		Girls attending classes attached to Boys' schools	326	286	193	167.1			
		Total Girls.	1,044	1,044	679	684.7			
84	84	Total Primary schools	4,862	4,912	3,467.1	3,510.6	0	80,990	80,990
		Training College scholarships, Rewa Kantha Educational fund contribution, &c.						2,790	2,790
84	84	Total Primary Education	4,862	4,912	3,467.1	3,510.6		83,780	83,780
85	85	Grand Total.	5,212	5,261	3,729.1	3,799.46	30,141	83,780	1,13,921

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